

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 050

16 March 1987

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GENERAL

LI PENG VISITS EXHIBIT, CONFIRMS OPEN POLICY

OW141558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng told representatives of foreign participants at an international exhibition today that China's policy of opening to the outside world will not be changed.

China will continue to further its economic and trade relations as well as technological exchanges with various countries, he added.

The exhibition on electric power equipment opened here March 10 under the sponsorship of China Promotion Limited of Hong Kong. More than 220 manufacturing firms from 22 countries and regions are represented.

The power industry is one of the weak links in the development of the national economy, Li Peng said, adding that, although the output of electricity in 1986 was up by nine percent over the previous year, and up by 10 percent during the first two months of this year over the corresponding period of last year, it still can not satisfy the demand.

He noted that China will use more foreign funds for construction of energy, communications and telecommunications projects, as well as for the technical transformation of the electronics and raw materials industries during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).

He hoped that the participants in the exhibition will increase their cooperation with their Chinese counterparts for the development of China's power industry.

The exhibits on display are mainly power-generating, supply and transmission equipment, and equipment for exploration, designing, engineering and installation. The exhibition will close March 16.

HSIN WAN PAO ON PRC RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

HK121304 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Chinese Leaders Refuse to Visit Soviet Union, Consider Visiting the United State"]

[Text] The statements made by the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman at yesterday's press briefing have provided a clearer picture of the current state of Chinese relations with the Soviet Union and with the United States.

The spokesman did not make direct comparisons, but answered questions raised by reporters one by one. However, it is possible to make a comparison from his responses to different questions.

Reporters first asked him about the report that Premier Zhao Ziyang was invited to visit the Soviet Union. Just before U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to China earlier this month, Eastern European diplomatic circles in Beijing reported that the Soviet Embassy had offered China an invitation for Zhao Ziyang to visit Moscow on his way back from Eastern Europe this summer.

This proposal was very likely to be a kind of check on Sino-U.S. relations. Since Shultz's recent visit to China, it has been widely rumored in diplomatic circles in Beijing that the Soviet Union has extended a second invitation.

But, when answering questions yesterday, the Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said: The Chinese and Soviet sides have never discussed the possibility of Zhao Ziyang's visit to the Soviet Union on his way back from Europe. The fact is that Talyzin, a first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a letter from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Premier Zhao, mentioning a plan for Premier Zhao to visit the Soviet Union. The Chinese side turned down the offer at that time, saying that "difficulties have yet to be resolved before Premier Zhao can make a visit to the Soviet Union."

Referring to Sino-U.S. relations, the spokesman said: U.S. President Reagan recently sent through Shultz three letters to Deng Xiaoping, Li Xian-nian, and Zhao Ziyang, which showed the importance he attaches to Sino-U.S. relations and his wish for further development of the relations between the two countries. He extended the addressee's invitations to visit the United States this year.

The spokesman said: The Chinese side replied that China would consider the United States' invitation. Which leader will pay the visit has yet to be decided.

The reply that China would consider the United States' invitation implies that an official response has not yet been made. But the statement that followed, that which leader is to pay the visit has yet to be decided, obviously means that China is willing to accept the invitation.

The reply to the Soviet Union's invitation was that "difficulties have yet to be resolved;" while that to the United States' invitation was "which leader to pay the visit has yet to be decided. How can such different reactions be interpreted as anything but a contrast?

In fact, the different postures that the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister assumed during their visits to the Asian-Pacific region in early March constitute in themselves a sharp contrast.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held a few rounds of talks with the Chinese during his recent visit to China. After each round of talks, both sides always repeated that despite their different views on some issues, they share common or close views on many others, especially on the major causes of tension in the Asian region.

There is quite a lot of evidence to show both sides' common ground. For example, after Shultz's departure, China urged both the United States and the Soviet Union to remove their intermediate-range missiles from Asia. The United States declared in an indirect manner that it would allow its diplomats to have conversations with North Korean officials in any neutral state.

In contrast to this, USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet Union's support for Vietnam's aggressive policy against Cambodia during his visit to Indochina. This issue is the first of the three major obstacles to the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. So long as this issue remains unsolved, of course there will be "difficulties" for a Zhao Ziyang visit to the Soviet Union.

As Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Zhao Ziyang have already visited the United States separately in the past few years, a visit paid by any of them to the country this year will be a revisit. One can see another sharp contrast if one compares this with the agreement between Gorbachev and Reagan on an exchange of visits that has not been realized so far.

BALANCED REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS URGED

OW130853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 13 Mar 87

["News Analysis: Can Washington and Moscow Strike a Bargain Over INF? (by Ren Zhengde)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, March 13 (XINHUA) -- The current U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on intermediate nuclear forces (INF) have incited unusual optimism on both sides with their new proposals on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

The euphoria springs from the talks' first advance following proposals from both Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

On February 28, Gorbachev dropped his insistence that any arms accord must be linked to an agreement on the controversial U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), known as the "Star Wars" program, thus freeing the way for a separate accord on medium-range missiles.

Four days later, U.S. arms control negotiators in Geneva formally presented a 40-page draft accord on scrapping the weapons in Europe.

Both proposals call for a complete dismantling within five years of the 316 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe and the 270 Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

While both proposals permit either side to retain 100 medium-range warheads on its own soil, Moscow and Washington have also narrowed their differences over the controversial verification problem.

Can Washington and Moscow strike a bargain this time?

While progress at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks is in the interest of both sides and the chance of separate deal on the Euromissile issue now appears greater than before, difficulties lying ahead should not be under-estimated.

In the United States, Reagan, with two years ahead in office, has suffered his biggest setback with the Iran-contra scandal. A breakthrough in foreign diplomacy would help to divert domestic and international attention away from the affair.

And in the Soviet Union, progress in arms control would boost domestic economic development. The Soviets, taking advantage of Reagan's embarrassment over the Iran-contra affair, launched a new offensive at the medium-range missiles talks aimed at distancing Western European allies from the United States and ending the standstill in Geneva so as to block the research and development of the U.S. "Star Wars" program.

In addition, the Soviets believe the "zero option", or elimination of Euromissiles, would only benefit them since the Soviet SS-20 missiles cannot reach U.S. territory, while the U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are targeted right to the center of the Soviet Union.

However, a number of obstacles remain, making the prospects for the elimination of intermediate nuclear forces in Europe uncertain.

First, the effective verification of such elimination remains a major problem as medium-range missiles are small and mobile weapons.

The United States, requiring "very strict" verification provisions, insists on on-site inspection and 10 unannounced inspections each year.

The Soviet Union, in an about face, went even further than the U.S. demand by proposing that nothing be barred from inspections, and that the Soviets be allowed to inspect even private U.S. companies manufacturing missiles.

Second, the U.S. draft accord also contains sections on Soviet shorter-range systems with a 500- to 1,000-kilometer striking range, capable of reaching Western Europe. Western estimates say the Soviet Union has eight times as many short-range weapons as the United States.

Moscow, while expressing its willingness to scrap all its shorter-range missiles deployed in Czechoslovakia and Democratic Germany, insists on leaving the matter to discussion after a U.S.-Soviet accord on INF is reached.

Third, U.S. West European allies have expressed mixed feelings about the Soviet acceptance of the "zero option." On the one hand, they are looking forward to a superpower agreement on Euromissiles which they believe would ease world tension and reduce the danger of a world war. At the same time, they are worried that such an agreement would jeopardize Western nuclear deterrence by breaking up the North Atlantic alliance defense system, and expose Western Europe to the Soviet shorter-range missiles and superior conventional forces.

Therefore, West European allies have demanded that discussions on conventional forces and short-range missiles be included in the current round of U.S.-Soviet INF talks with the aim of seeking a "total military balance".

In the past few days, the euphoria has been calmed. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "PRAVDA", in a commentary, cautioned the West against being overly-optimistic. In Washington, the same old tune is being played, calling for linkage between an INF accord and improvement in human rights and the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Even if the superpowers dismantle INF missiles in Europe, each still has 100 such warheads. Reports have speculated the Soviet Union would deploy its 100 in western Siberia, posing a direct threat to China, Japan and other Asian countries.

A final question: Why don't the superpowers seek a balanced elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia as well as in Europe?

XINHUA CITES REAGAN REASSURANCE TO SHULTZ, WEINBERGER

OW150547 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, March 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, trying to soothe his Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's anger over criticism of their role in the Iran-contra affair, said today that both men have given him their "unvarnished views on national security issues."

"In the case of the Iranian arms sale matter," Reagan said in his weekly radio speech from Camp David, "both Secretary Shultz and Secretary Weinberger advised me strongly not to pursue the initiative. I weighed their advice, but decided in the end that the initiative was worth the risk, and went forward."

"As we now know, it turned out they were right, and I was wrong," Reagan said, adding that he will "continue to be receiving their views in the months ahead as we move forward with our agenda."

Reagan's statement appears to contradict his assertion last week that he accepted the "findings" of former Senator John Tower's review board which was appointed by President Reagan to probe the Iran-contra affair.

The Tower Commission Report, released last month, concluded that Weinberger and Shultz "distanced themselves from the march of events" for their own sake and "were not energetic in attempting to protect the President."

Both secretaries have objected to criticism of them in the Tower Report. Weinberger said the criticism is "totally unsupported by any evidence."

Shultz also disputed the assessment of his role in the case and denied that he sought to insulate himself from any knowledge about the affair to protect his integrity.

Under the pressure especially from Weinberger, according to local reports quoting White House aides, Reagan decided to use the public forum to deliver a type of message that expressed full confidence in Weinberger and Shultz. It was expected that remarks by Reagan today will put an end to the issue.

In a statement issued 30 minutes after Reagan's speech, Weinberger said through a spokesman: "I thought it was a very fine, typically generous statement by the President and I appreciate it very much."

Meanwhile, Shultz issued a one-sentence statement: "I appreciate the President's generous remarks."

YAO YILIN SAYS INCREASED TRADE DEPENDS ON U.S.

OW101159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said here today that China wants to import more U.S. commodities. If the U.S. opens its market wider to Chinese goods so that China can earn more foreign exchange, then China will be able to buy more U.S. goods.

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Yao made the statement at an hour-long meeting with the chairman and editor-in-chief of the U.S. magazine "LEADER", Henry Dormann, and his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Answering Dormann's question about foreign investment in China, Yao said that such investment is not risky.

"If businessmen in some countries are still hesitating, I hope American businessmen will have the courage and put their investment in China. I am sure they will be the winner," Yao told the visitors.

Discussing his current visit, Dormann said his 2 and 1/2-day stay in China was most enlightening. What he saw and heard was completely different from the information he had in the U.S. which suggest that "China is about to close its door at any moment," Dormann said.

SONG PING MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMAN 13 MARCH

OW131400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met with a delegation from the Digital Equipment Corporation of the U.S. headed by its President Kenneth Harry Olsen here today.

Song Ping and Olsen exchanged views on the cooperation in the field of computers.

MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT HONORED IN BEIJING

OW141500 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 14 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Liu Huaqing, Navy commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a dinner in honor of P.X. Kelley, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, here this evening.

In his toast, Liu said that increased contacts and friendship between the Chinese and U.S. navies and Marine Corps are not only in the common interest of the two countries, but also conducive to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

He said that both China and the U.S. should contribute to the security and stability in the Pacific region, urging the armed forces, including navies, of the two countries to further their friendship.

Kelley, who arrived here today, replied that he is pleased to be the first commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps to visit China. He believed that his visit will promote friendship between the Chinese and U.S. Armed Forces.

SHEVARDNADZE'S ASIA-PACIFIC TRIP DRAWS COMMENT

RENMIN RIBAO on Trip

HK140706 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 6

[Commentary by Zhou Xiangguang (0719 6272 0342): "The Soviet Foreign Minister's Asian-Pacific Trip"]

[Text] On 2 to 13 March, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze first visited Australia and Indonesia via Thailand and then went north to visit Laos, Phnom Penh's Cambodian puppet regime, and Vietnam. This was an eye-catching move by the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region since Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a speech in Vladivostok.

The Soviet foreign minister said: The aim of this visit is to strengthen bilateral relations with the countries in this region and at the same time to publicize the so-called "new thinking consistent with the space age" recently adopted by the Soviet Union. However, there are indications that the primary aim of his recent visit is in effect to find a way for the "political settlement" of the Cambodian question. This is because the question has become an obstacle for the Soviet Union in improving its relations with Asian-Pacific countries, in particular, ASEAN countries.

Asian-Pacific countries are quite concerned over the Cambodian question. Indonesia, as a member of ASEAN, and Australia have a certain influence on the solution of the question. Obviously, through the current visit, the Soviet foreign minister tried to discover what they think about the question and at the same time to sound them out about his own intentions and, after that, he would go to Hanoi to discuss countermeasures with the Vietnamese authorities.

When he made a brief stopover in Thailand, the Soviet foreign minister exchanged views with Thai leaders on the Cambodian question. He leaked that in resolving the Cambodian question, "the formula of Afghan indirect talks can be followed as an example" and went further to indicate that instead of being powerless, the Soviet Union could do a lot on the issue. Along with this, an Indian minister of state held talks in Jakarta and Bangkok on the Cambodian question, and Shevardnadze planned to make a stopover in India when he flew home. It was speculated that the Soviet Union and India might have decided through consultations a certain "joint proposal."

As disclosed in the press, Shevardnadze made no attempt to accomplish anything on the Cambodian question. At a news conference in Bangkok, he admitted that "there are differences" between the Soviet Union and Thailand on the Cambodian question. The Australian foreign affairs minister reaffirmed his stand opposing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and expressed concern over the strengthening of Soviet activity in the South Pacific. After talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: There are still differences between ASEAN and the Soviet Union regarding the principles for resolving the Cambodian question, because the Soviet Union still insists that recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh be taken as the foundation for resolving the Cambodian question, but ASEAN countries recognize the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) headed by Prince Sihanouk as the legal government of the Cambodian people. Although Shevardnadze has expressed his willingness to continue to seek a compromise solution, he has reaffirmed his support for Vietnam's so-called proposal that was designated to exclude the "Khmer Rouge" (or the Democratic Kampuchean side). [paragraph continues]

This fully demonstrates that although the Soviet foreign minister showed "great enthusiasm" on his current visit for resolving the Cambodian question, he has reaffirmed on many occasions his support for Vietnam's unjustified stand on this issue. Therefore, international opinion universally holds that the Soviet foreign minister has not made any new proposals on the Cambodian question.

In view of the Soviet foreign minister's Asian-Pacific trip, the CGDK spokesman pointed out in a statement that although the Soviet foreign minister has said a lot of eye-catching things about Cambodia during his visit, at present there are neither any signs that the Soviet Union will stop its support for the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia nor any indications that Vietnam will stop its war of aggression and withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

True, some progress was made during Shevardnadze's current trip in the Soviet effort to develop bilateral relations with the countries concerned, some agreements were signed, and the foreign ministers or leaders of the countries, such as Thailand, Australia, and Indonesia, accepted invitations to visit the Soviet Union, but, as we mentioned above, since the fundamental Soviet stand on the Cambodian question has not changed and ASEAN countries insist that further bilateral political relations can be developed only after the Soviet Union stops its support for Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, then, apparently, the Soviet Union can only make limited achievements in improving its bilateral relations with Asian-Pacific countries.

Columnist on Differences

HK140808 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 2

["Political Talk" by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0649 3768): "Differences Remain as Soviet Foreign Minister Visits ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] ASEAN Is Dissatisfied and China Disappointed [subhead]

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday concluded his first visit to Vietnam since he became foreign minister. He left Hanoi for home. In his current visit to Australia and ASEAN countries, he failed to resolve the differences between the two sides. No agreement was reached on resolving the Cambodian question, Shevardnadze admitted. What was reached, as the Soviet foreign minister said, was that his current visit further strengthened the "unity" between Vietnam, Laos, and Phnom Penh.

This move has not only dissatisfied ASEAN countries, but also disappointed China. China is willing to improve relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the precondition that Vietnam withdraw its 140,000-strong forces from Cambodia. The Cambodian question should be left to the Cambodian people for their own solution. ASEAN countries share this view.

China also stated: The stationing of the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia is one of the three major obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations. China has demanded that the Soviet Union exert its influence on Hanoi and stop supporting Vietnam in further occupying Phnom Penh.

The Invasion of Cambodia by the Vietnamese Forces Has Entered Its Eighth Year [subhead]

Eight years have passed since the Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia. [paragraph continues]

It is only by relying on Soviet military and economic assistance that the Hanoi clique is able to occupy the territory of Cambodia and to murder the people and burn all they have and, at the same time, to carry out unbridled provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese and Thai-Vietnamese borders. If only Moscow stopped military and economic assistance, Vietnam could on no account afford the protracted war of attrition. This fact is known to all. However, since the Soviet Union persists in supporting the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, Hanoi has become "tough" and peace in Indochina uncertain. The strengthening of the alliance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam means that the two countries will expand their influence in Southeast Asia. This being the case, peace in Asia will have no guarantee.

Deng Xiaoping on Major Obstacles [subhead]

When meeting the American Columbia Broadcasting System's reporter Wallace in September of last year, Deng Xiaoping dealt with the "three major obstacles" in Sino-Soviet relations, one of which was the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. China and the Soviet Union are in effect in a state of confrontation. This is the outcome of the Soviet Union instigating Vietnam to fight China. He also said that if the Soviet Union made contributions to a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, that would mean elimination of a major obstacle in Sino-Soviet relations. If this obstacle was removed, he would be ready to visit the Soviet Union and meet Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union has always refused the demand to exert its influence on Vietnam and stated that this was "interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam." However, the facts are that without Soviet assistance, the 100,000-odd-strong Vietnamese forces could not stay even a single day in Cambodia.

In supporting and encouraging Hanoi to invade Cambodia, the Soviet Union, bearing the strategic interests of the Indochinese peninsula in mind, aimed at preserving its military bases, naval and air, in such places as Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang, thus imposing a serious military threat on Southeast Asia and China.

Against such a real background, the current proposals simultaneously put forth by Shevardnadze and Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach that the Soviet Union and Vietnam look forward to improved good-neighborly relations with China are of little real value.

Being Put in a Tight Spot in Cambodia, Vietnam Must Withdraw Its Forces Sooner or Later [subhead]

While the Soviet-Vietnamese collaboration to run military bases on the Indochinese peninsula is imposing a direct threat to ASEAN countries, the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea has persisted in the war of resistance against Vietnam. In addition to driving the Vietnamese aggressors from their own territory, their persistence in the war has the meaning of making their contributions in securing peace in Southeast Asia and defending the security of ASEAN countries.

However, the facts are contrary to the expectations of the Moscow-Hanoi political group. Like the Soviet forces that have found it hard to stay on in Afghanistan, Vietnam, landing itself in a predicament in Cambodia which it invaded, has also found it hard to "pass off."

Troop withdrawal is the only way out for Vietnam to solve its domestic difficulties and to really promote peaceful coexistence with its neighboring countries. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are facing the same predicament.

Australia Visit Discussed

HK131240 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 87 p 4

["International Commentary" by GUANGMING RIBAO Canberra reporter Luo Yiqing (7482 0110 3237): "What Does the Soviet Foreign Minister's Visit to Australia Show?"]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visited Australia from 3 to 5 March. This is the first time that Gorbachev has sent a foreign minister to Australia since he took office. It is also a visit paid by the highest-ranking official of the Soviet Government to date. It indicates a new development in Australian-Soviet relations.

During his 2-day visit to Canberra, Shevardnadze and Prime minister Robert Hawke and Foreign Affairs Minister William Hayden reportedly discussed major international and bilateral issues, including East-West relations, arms control, regional issues, including East-West relations, arms control, regional issues, human rights issues, the Afghan issue, and bilateral trade.

What lead to the visit of Shevardnadze to Australia? On the one hand, the U.S. refusal to sign the Pacific Nuclear-free Zone Treaty not long ago has aroused strong dissatisfaction on the part of Australia and other island states; on the other hand, the signing of a fishing agreement between the Soviet Union and Vanuatu not long ago has aroused people's concern over the growing Soviet influence in the region. At this critical moment, the fact that Shevardnadze immediately accepted Foreign Affairs Minister Hayden's invitation and visited Australia cannot but evoke various comments. Andrew Peacock, foreign affairs spokesman for the Australian opposition party, said that the "closing up" of the Australian Government and the Soviet Union would endanger the interests of the Western alliance. THE CANBERRA TIMES also carried an editorial that called on Australian leaders not to let the Soviet Union bring superpower politics into the South Pacific region.

In fact, relations between the two countries have progressed step by step. Diplomatic circles here have noted that since the Australian Government decided in 1983 to restore the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, mutual visits and contacts between Australian and Soviet personnel have become increasingly frequent, and trade between the two countries has also increased. When the Australian and Soviet foreign ministers met in New York last September, Hayden even officially expressed his welcome for the Soviet commercial presence in the South Pacific region. For this reason, Shevardnadze's visit to Australia was actually part of the continuing development of relations between the two countries.

There are reasons for the "closing up" between Australia and the Soviet Union. On the Australian side: First, the "grain war" among Western countries has made it difficult for Australian farm produce to be sold on the international market. For this reason, Australia needs the Soviet Union as a market. Second, the contradictions between Australia and the United States have developed to some extent in recent years. Being increasingly dissatisfied with U.S. policy toward the South Pacific region and its practice of trade protectionism, Australia wants to play the Soviet card to exert pressure on the United States. Australia holds that the Soviet Union has accomplished nothing much to date in the South Pacific region and that it will not pose a threat to Australia in the near future. Developing their relations with the Soviet Union in a limited way is in Australia's interests. Australia's new posture is very welcome to the Soviet Union. In a speech at Vladivostok last July, Gorbachev explicitly said that the Soviet Union would step up its diplomatic and political offensives in the Asian and Pacific region. [paragraph continues]

The South Pacific region is not only rich in natural resources but also strategically important. Either from the point of contending for the sphere of influence with the United States or from the point of obtaining economic benefits, the Soviet Union needs to strengthen its presence in the region. Australia is a big country occupying a decisive position in the region. By forging closer contact with Australia, the Soviet Union can not only derive direct benefit but also influence other island states through Australia. Judging from their own interests, it seems quite natural that both Australia and the Soviet Union want to further develop their relationship.

Public opinion holds that although the two countries are raising the level of their contacts and exchanges, the difference between them on many matters of principle cannot be overlooked. Moreover, Australia is a member of the Western alliance. The United States will not lightly let it go too far. Japan is also determined to contend with the Soviet Union and is establishing closer relationships with all countries in the South Pacific region. Given a pattern, we should continue to observe to what extent Australian-Soviet relations will develop and whether the Soviet Union can expand its influence in the South Pacific region as it wishes.

Talks With SRV's Thach

(W121324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 12 Mar 87

["Soviet, Vietnamese Foreign Ministers Satisfied With Bilateral Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his counterpart Nguyen Co Thach "expressed deep satisfaction over the unceasing consolidation and development of the all-round Vietnam-Soviet cooperation."

According to the Vietnamese official newspaper "NHAN DAN" today, in their meeting here yesterday afternoon the visiting Soviet minister reaffirmed this country's strong support for the consolidation of the close alliance of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh, and welcomed their efforts to conduct dialogue with the ASEAN countries (Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand).

The two foreign ministers noted that normalization of their countries' relations with China would greatly contribute to the stability in Asia and the Pacific region, the paper added.

But it failed to mention whether the two sides had discussed Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, which has affected their relations with the ASEAN countries and China as well as the stability in the region.

Talks Criticized

HK150214 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1010 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- (According to Vietnam's NHAN DAN), during his visit to Hanoi a few days ago, Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Shevardnadze held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach. "The two foreign ministers believe that the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the one hand and China on the other and normalization of relations between the two sides will contribute significantly to the healthy development of the Asian-Pacific region."

Are the remarks of Soviet and Vietnamese foreign ministers on improving relations with China sincere?

As is known to all, one of the essential reasons why the situation in the Asian-Pacific region cannot develop normally lies in Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia with Soviet support. The failure of the normalization of Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations is precisely due to Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia under Soviet support. The remarks of both Soviet and Vietnamese foreign ministers have turned cause and effect and right and wrong upside down.

If the Soviet Union and Vietnam are sincere about promoting the healthy development of the Asian-Pacific region and improving relations with China, the Soviet Union should first stop backing Vietnam's aggression of Cambodia, and Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Cambodia..

However, the Soviet-Vietnamese joint statement issued yesterday asserted that "the Soviet Union will continue to support Vietnam's position on the solution of the Cambodian issue." Nguyen Co Thach also claimed that "Vietnam's attitude toward Cambodia will remain unchanged."

On 12 March, Nguyen Co Thach said ostentatiously: "Vietnam is willing to carry out talks with China on the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutual understanding."

How does Vietnam "respect" China's sovereignty and territorial integrity? To date, it has incessantly carried out armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border. From the Spring Festival to late February, Vietnamese troops have continuously fired at Guangxi's Dongxing Autonomous County and other border regions, injured Chinese inhabitants, damaged buildings and houses of Chinese inhabitants, and undermined spring plowing along the Chinese border. China's border troops had no choice but to launch counterattacks against Vietnam's armed provocations.

As their words do not match their deeds, how can they attempt to improve Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations?

Shevardnadze Leaves Hanoi

OW131216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 13 Mar 87

["No Change in Soviet, Vietnamese Policy on Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today there is no change in Soviet policy on the Kampuchea issue.

Shevardnadze left Hanoi this morning after a three-day official visit to Vietnam during which he discussed Kampuchea with Vietnamese officials.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told reporters there is no change in Vietnamese policy on the Kampuchean issue, insisting there is no reason Vietnam should change its stand when the other side's policy remains unchanged.

Shevardnadze said both the Soviet Union and Vietnam are carrying out the policies of reform, and reaffirmed continued Soviet aid to Vietnam.

USSR-SRV Statement Noted

OW140302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 13 Mar 87

[By reporter Chen Jiabao]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- A Soviet-Vietnamese joint statement announced this evening pointed out that the Soviet Union will continue to support the stand adopted by Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh regime with regard to the Cambodian issue.

This joint statement was issued after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze concluded his 3-day official visit to Vietnam.

The statement said: An early solution to the situation regarding Cambodia will speed up the purification of the atmosphere in Southeast Asia. However, the entire statement did not point out that the key to the Cambodian issue lies in the withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation force from Cambodia.

The statement pointed out: The Soviet Union held that the clear proposals made in the foreign policy documents issued by Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh regime are the basis for politically resolving the Cambodian issue. Observers here held: The official documents and statements of Hanoi up to the present show that on the Cambodian issue, Hanoi still clings to its stance known to all.

The statement pointed out: The Soviet foreign minister held that the alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Phnom Penh is an "important factor" in Southeast Asia and that the Soviet Union supports their efforts to consolidate the solidarity among them.

The statement also said: The normalization and improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China "not detrimental to a third country" will constitute an important contribution to making the situation in Asia healthy. However, the statement failed to mention how to eliminate the obstacle in normalizing the relations -- the issue of Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

As for bilateral relations, the statement expressed satisfaction over the current "relations of cooperation" between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and reaffirmed that both sides will work to raise efficiency to improve this kind of cooperative relations.

Statement Deficiencies

OW131727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1713 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union will work to raise efficiency in bilateral cooperation, a joint statement said today.

Analysts here said the Soviet-Vietnamese statement, issued tonight following Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's three-day visit to Vietnam, is another way of saying Vietnam will be more economical with Soviet aid.

The joint statement said Moscow will continue to support Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh regime with regard to the Kampuchean issue.

Vietnam, which is suffering enormous economic difficulties and receiving millions of roubles in Soviet aid annually, now has more than 140,000 troops stationed in Kampuchea.

While the statement called for a timely settlement of the Kampuchean problem, it failed to mention the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country as a means of solving the issue.

The statement also said Vietnam supports recent Soviet proposals on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe.

No Pressure on SRV

OW120555 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze ended a 3-day visit to Laos on 10 March. A joint communique published on the occasion of the visit states that the Soviet Union and Laos wish to cooperate with other Asian countries in eliminating conflicts in this region. It calls for a reduction of nuclear and conventional arms in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

Shevardnadze, at a 9 March banquet in his honor, stated that the Soviet Union supports efforts by Laos to improve relations with China, Thailand, and other countries. However, he made no mention of the Cambodian question. Foreign diplomats in Vientiane believe that this indicates that he is unwilling to openly push Vietnam to a speedy, peaceful solution of the Cambodian question.

Cambodia Issue Ignored

OW160434 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] The joint USSR-SRV statement -- issued on the evening of 13 March in Hanoi following the 3-day visit to the SRV by USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze -- says the USSR will continue to support the position of Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh regime on the Cambodia issue. The statement notes that the earliest settlement of the situation around Cambodia would promote normalization of the Southeast Asian atmosphere.

The statement, however, ignores the issue of withdrawing Vietnamese occupation troops from Cambodia. According to observers, available official documents and statements that have been issued in Hanoi attest to the fact that Hanoi continues to pursue its well-known position on the Cambodian issue. The statement further declares that improvement and normalization of USSR and SRV relations with China without harming third countries would promote normalization of the situation in this region. But the statement avoids the question of how to overcome the obstacle blocking normalization of relations -- the question of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

HSIN WAN PAO DISCUSSES GORBACHEV POLICIES

HK140820 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Gorbachev Enters His Third Year in Power"]

[Text] While Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was concluding his visit to Southeast Asia and returning home via India, RENMIN RIBAO published two articles about the Soviet Union on the same day.

One article was an analysis of Shevardnadze's trip, while the other introduced the current situation in Soviet economic reforms. This appears to be an assessment of Gorbachev, who completes his second full year in power this week.

Shevardnadze stated before his Eastern journey that its purpose was to strengthen bilateral ties with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and at the same time to publicize the Soviet Union's so-called "new thinking consistent with the realities of the space age." In fact, many signs indicate that the main purpose of his trip was to find a way for "political settlement" of the Cambodian question.

Vietnam thought that it would have an "easy ride" when it invaded Cambodia at the end of 1979 [as published], and never imagined that it would find itself in a quagmire from which it can hardly extricate itself. The Soviet Union has also supported and encouraged Vietnam in its aggression against Cambodia for the sake of holding onto naval bases such as Cam Ranh Bay and Dan Nang and confronting the U.S. fleet in the South China Sea.

Shevardnadze first visited Thailand, Australia, and Indonesia to sound out their stand on the Cambodia question, before visiting the three countries of Indochina. At the conclusion of his visit, he issued a hollow statement with Vietnam that did not put forward any new proposals.

It had been anticipated that after holding talks with Vietnam, the Soviet Union might put forward some new ideas to match Gorbachev's Asian policy speech delivered in Vladivostok last year. However, this did not turn out to be the case.

During these Soviet-Vietnamese talks, the Soviet Union on the one hand reiterated its support for Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, and on the other guaranteed to continue its economic aid to Vietnam. There were no indications that the Soviet Union will end its support for Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, nor that Vietnam will put a stop to its aggression and withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

As for the economic reforms in the Soviet Union, the January CPSU Plenary Session decided that these should be carried out in three aspects.

These three aspects are: 1) the guiding ideology; 2) the political structure; and 3) the cadre policy. Gorbachev also particularly pointed out that it is essential to "break down laziness and resistance."

There are two aspects of this resistance. The first is external. Certain Eastern Europe leaders are not in favor of the Soviet Union's reform policies. The second is internal. Certain veteran cadres are unable to readjust their thinking.

Gorbachev for his part has declared that the reforms must proceed, and he has personally criticized the serious mistakes of Soviet leaders in refusing to carry out reforms over a period of many years. He has also criticized the obsolete theoretical concepts and management forms of the past. He has even announced that the criterion for evaluating cadres should be their attitude toward reforms and toward accelerating economic development.

Under this premise, Gorbachev has continually proposed to the United States that it should halt its "Star Wars" scheme and cut the nuclear arms race. His aim is to try to reduce military spending to speed up improvements in living standards.

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However, one thing cannot be forgotten: Despite its domestic needs, the Soviet Union is, after all, still a superpower. It still wants to compete all the way with the other superpower, and maintain its own global strategy. Its behavior over the Afghan and Cambodian questions provides practical examples of this.

SINO-SOVIET MEETING ON RIVER NAVIGATION ENDS

OW131557 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (XINHUA) -- China and the Soviet Union today ended a regular session in the Soviet city of Blagoveshchensk on navigation on the boundary rivers of the two countries.

Delegations from the two countries reached agreement on most of the issues discussed during the 29th session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on the Boundary Rivers, which began on February 25.

In a realistic and cooperative atmosphere, the two sides discussed the issues of channels, navigation marks and transport safety on the Heilongjiang River, the Wusuli River and the Ergun River. They also discussed the question of revising the existing regulations of navigation contained in a document on these rivers as well as on the Sungacha River and the Xingkaihu Lake.

Wang Yuanshang, head of the Chinese delegation and co-chairman of the joint commission, and his Soviet counterpart A. M. Sukhov who led the Soviet team, signed the minutes of the meeting.

The two sides agreed that the next session of the joint commission will take place in China at a date yet to be fixed.

XINHUA NOTES CRITICISM OF BREZHNEV POLICIES

OW141122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet ideologue has indirectly criticized the late Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev for opposing efforts to democratize the Communist Party and state apparatus, holding him responsible for social and economic decline over the past 20 years.

Writing in the party daily PRAVDA Friday, newly-appointed head of Moscow's Marxism-Leninism Institute Georgiy Smirnov said that after the October 1964 party Central Committee meeting, which made Brezhnev party chief to replace Nikita Khrushchev, "the party leadership took measures essentially aimed against the democratization previously under way...of the party and state apparatus."

He said the post-1964 leaders feared change, preferring "tried and trusted and above all centralized methods of government", with devastating results.

Smirnov wrote that for many years people have been fixated with the highly-centralized management and planning system, first created in the 1930's and somewhat modified in later years, believing the system was the only correct embodiment of the essence of the socialist system.

KIM IL-SONG PRC, KIM CHONG-IL USSR VISITS LIKELY

OW151135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (KYODO) -- North Korean President Kim Il-song is likely to visit China in the latter half of this year for talks with Chinese leaders for the first time since May 1985.

The sources said Sunday officials of the two countries are currently negotiating the timing of Kim's China visit.

North Korea is pleased with the situation in China following the dismissal of Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the Communist Party in January and this prompted Pyongyang to arrange Kim's Beijing visit, according to the sources.

The party is currently under acting General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, the premier.

The sources also said there is a strong possibility that Kim's son, Chong-il, North Korea's No 2 man, may visit the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe later this year in an attempt to balance Pyongyang's relations between the two communist superpowers.

CPC LIAISON DELEGATION ENDS DPRK VISIT

OW131336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Liang, director of the Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his party left here for home this afternoon at the end of a four day visit to Korea.

During the visit, President Kim Il-song met with them.

Kim told Zhu that the North wants to hold tripartite talks with both South Korea and the United States on the reunification of the country.

Zhu held two rounds of talks with Hyon Chun-kuk, director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on issues of mutual concern.

Zhu and his party also visited a number of major construction sites, model hospitals and kindergartens.

XINHUA NOTES DPRK PROPOSAL FOR RED CROSS TALKS

OW052338 Beijing XINHUA in English 2032 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Pyongyang today called for the resumption of talks between the Red Cross societies of the two parts of Korea simultaneously with the holding of the proposed North-South high-level political and military talks.

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Yi Chong-yul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, said in a written statement that such renewed talks would help improve the climate of dialogue and solve problems of humanism.

He also asked the South Korean Red Cross Society to urge the Seoul authorities to respond to the North's recent proposal for the holding of high-level North-South political and military talks.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Korea Electricity Industry Commission also issued a written statement today in support of Pyongyang's agreement to include the construction of the Kungangsan Power Station in the high-level talks.

The project, attacked by the Seoul as a "threat" to the South, had been used for continued military and political confrontation between the two parts of Korea.

The proposal for the high-level North-South talks was put forward by the premier and the minister of [the] People's Armed Forces of [the] DPRK on March 3.

PRC, MONGOLIA SIGN NEW TRADE AGREEMENT 9 MAR

HK160801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (AFP) -- China and Mongolia, a close ally of the Soviet Union, have signed a new trade pact providing for twice as much trade as under the previous agreement signed in 1985, the ECONOMIC DAILY reported Monday.

The accord was signed March 9 after a week of talks in Huhehot, capital of the Chinese autonomous region of Inner Mongolia, the newspaper said.

The deal is worth 2.138 million Swiss Francs (1.37 million U.S. dollars), it said. Chinese trade with all Soviet-bloc nations is calculated in Swiss funds.

Mongolia exports paper products, carpets, used tires and scrap metal to China, which in turns sells its northern neighbor textiles, clothing, tiling and vacuum flasks, the newspaper said.

The two countries' relations have been improving recently after years of tension following the Sino-Soviet split during the 1960's.

SPOKESMAN ON SRV AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA

HK160944 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (AFP) -- China said Monday that Vietnam had not changed its position of aggression against Cambodia following a visit to Hanoi last week by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"The remarks made by the Vietnamese foreign minister have once again indicated that the Vietnamese are still obstinately sticking to their position of aggression against Kampuchea (Cambodia)," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach said Friday that no new proposals for Cambodia had been put forward during talks between Mr Shevardnadze and top Vietnamese officials, and added that Hanoi's position on Cambodia had not changed.

Western diplomats here believe that China's position on Sino-Vietnamese relations will remain unchanged in the absence of any concrete initiatives emerging from Mr Shevardnadze's Vietnam visit.

China has refused to consider a normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations until Hanoi withdraws its troops from Cambodia.

Beijing is the main military backer of the Cambodian resistance movement, which fields some 50,000 guerrillas against an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA URGED

OW131209 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Unattributed commentary: "Way Out for Vietnam"]

[Text] To extricate themselves from the predicament inside and outside the country, since the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it seems that the Vietnamese authorities eagerly want to get out of the quagmire of war in Cambodia. But where is the way out? They have found it impossible to settle the Cambodian issue militarily. To take the realistic way opened by the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] goes against the grain.

There are indications that Vietnam has pinned its hopes on the growth and strength of the Heng Samrin administration and army, in an attempt to find a way out.

Recently, by concentrating on the agreement of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Hanoi and the Phnom Penh puppet administration signed 8 years ago, Vietnam's propaganda mouthpieces, such as the journals NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, have boasted that the Heng Samrin administration has overcome all difficulties and trials, all administrative echelons from the central to the grass-roots levels have been increasingly strengthened, and the armed forces have become increasingly strong.

According to Vietnam's calculations, with Vietnam's wholehearted aid, by 1990 the Heng Samrin administration will be able to control the entire situation in Cambodia and assume the combat task on all battlefields.

Then the Cambodian issue may be dismissed and Vietnam may withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. To this end, the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately stressed the influence and role of the Heng Samrin administration, advancing it onto the stage while staying behind the scenes.

At the end of October 1986, through the Austrian foreign minister, Vietnam transmitted to President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] its proposal for holding talks between the three factions of the DK and the Heng Samrin administration.

On 7 January 1987, Vietnam had its Phnom Penh puppet clique propose that the CGDK hold talks with it.

In mid-January, through another channel, Vietnam presented a similar proposal to DK President Norodom Sihanouk, attempting to turn the war between the invaders and the invaded into a civil war in Cambodia, force the international community to regard Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia as a fait accompli, and legalize the Heng Samrin administration.

By applying propaganda, diplomatic, and military measures, Vietnam has striven to intensify the Heng Samrin administration's strength and role with the aim of founding a coalition administration with Heng Samrin as the core under Vietnamese control.

To win the international community's sympathy and recognition, Vietnam will admit the three factions of the DK into this coalition government, considering them as subordinates and a decoration. In this way, Vietnam will be able to preserve the results of its aggression in Cambodia and insert this country in its Indochinese federation program.

The plain truth is that, like the path of settling the Cambodian issue militarily, this way out planned by Vietnam is impossible. Through many different ways, Vietnam has proposed talks between the Heng Samrin administration and the three factions of the CGDK. But this proposal has been firmly rejected and opposed by the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who pointed out that the Cambodia issue is not an internal one, but an issue of Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Cambodia.

For this reason, the most important condition for holding talks is that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. Talks can be held only between the delegations of the CGDK and the Vietnamese Government which has its occupation troops in Cambodia. If Vietnam truly wants to get out of the sea of suffering, that is, the aggressive war in Cambodia, it must change its entire policy, not its maneuvers and stratagems, accept the CGDK's eight-point proposal, hold talks with this government, and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. That is the only way out.

XINHUA NOTES THACH'S SPEECH ON CAMBODIA ISSUE

OW101327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 10 Mar 87

["Vietnamese Foreign Minister Rules Out Troops Withdrawal From Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has attributed his country's failure to quit Kampuchea to the opposition to its demand for expelling the Khmer Rouge.

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The local press quoted the Vietnamese minister as calling the rejection of Vietnam's demand "the cause for the present deadlock (on the Kampuchean issue)".

He was speaking at a dinner given here last night in honor of visiting Democratic German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Diplomats here believe that the Vietnamese insistence on such a prerequisite for its troops withdrawal is an attempt to confuse the Kampuchea problem resulting from Vietnamese invasion and the realization of self-determination by the Kampuchean people free from foreign interference and put off its troops withdrawal called for by public opinion.

They also noted that Thach's speech was made on the eve of a visit to Hanoi by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

XINHUA CITES MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON CAMBODIA

OWO31210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Bangkok, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Malaysian Foreign Minister Rais Bin Yatim maintained here today that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is still a pre-condition for a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

However, any overture or willingness on the part of Vietnam to talk with any of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), collectively or otherwise, would be welcomed, Rais told a press conference in the Malaysian Embassy before his departure.

According to the information he obtained from friends close to Hanoi, Rais said, Vietnam is now willing to engage in constructive discussions pertaining to the Kampuchean issue, and he considered this a "heartening note."

"So long as discussion towards free Kampuchea in determining its own future by its own people is entrenched, I see no difficulty in ASEAN or all those peace-loving countries to recognize the existence of future settlement of the Kampuchean issue," Rais noted.

"ASEAN would continue to play a positive role if called upon to perform," he said when asked to clarify a local report that he told the Malaysian news agency that ASEAN should reappraise its stand on Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The ASEAN view, he said, is that "there is indeed necessity on part of various quarters to understand the Kampuchean issue clearly in the context of the present forces available and existent in Kampuchea."

It is a happy note that some leaders, particularly the Soviet foreign minister, have come here to discuss the Kampuchean problem and to add their views, Rais said.

Regarding the visit to Bangkok by the Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Natwar Singh, the Malaysian minister said the "the emergence of India as a friend who understands the situation in Kampuchea is a great help."

It was reported that the Indian minister had brought the details of the Indian-Soviet initiative on Kampuchea.

Bais had talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here this morning on the Kampuchean issue.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CAMBODIA

OWOB1902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Hong Kong, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Differences over the principles for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem still exist between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Soviet Union, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumnatmaja said in Jakarta today.

Mokhtar made the remark in the Indonesian capital city of Jakarta following the departure of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who concluded a three-day visit to Indonesia, according to an OANA-BERNAMA report from that city.

The Soviet Union stands fast to its principle that the settlement of the conflict should be based on the recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, Mokhtar said.

"ASEAN, on the contrary, recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) under Norodom Sihanouk as the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people," he stressed.

Mokhtar said the discussions on the Kampuchean problem took up the greatest portion of the more than five hours talks between him and Shevardnadze on Friday. He said the talks were conducted "openly and frankly" and both sides defended their respective governments' stand on this issue.

Shevardnadze's visit to Indonesia was the first by a ranking Soviet official for more than 20 years.

During his discussions with Shevardnadze on March 6, Mokhtar said he and the Soviet foreign minister had agreed to continue with the efforts to help finding a solution to the conflict.

Mokhtar, who has planned to visit Hanoi in his capacity as ASEAN's interlocutor, said he was looking forward to finding out the outcome of Shevardnadze's visit to Vientiane, Phnom Penh and Hanoi for talks with their leaders on the settlement of the conflict.

In a press conference Saturday, Shevardnadze said that he could not force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Soviet Union, he said, was willing to promote peace talks [words indistinct] but had no new proposals to offer. The Soviet Union supported "the insistence by Phnom Penh and Hanoi that the Khmer Rouge have no role in any settlement," he added.

A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry was reported to have stated Friday that Vietnam would not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea if the leaders of the Khmer Rouge have not been eliminated and the Soviet Union supported totally Vietnam's stand on this issue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU'S EAST EUROPE TRIP

Ends Czechoslovakian Visit

OW101234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Prague, March 10 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today described his visit to Czechoslovakia as successful.

Ending a four-day visit to the East European country, Wu told XINHUA reporters that his visit strengthened the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing satisfaction with the outcome of his visit, Wu added that he was impressed by his meeting with Czechoslovak leaders, who showed a great interest in the political and economic situation and economic reforms in China.

During his stay here, Wu met with Czechoslovak leaders and toured some farming cooperatives and iron-steel plants.

Wu and his delegation left Prague for Poland today, the second leg of his tour of seven European countries.

Discusses Visit

OW101825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 10 Mar 87

[By reporter Liu Tianbai]

[Text] Prague, 10 Mar (XINHUA) — Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, left Prague for Poland today, winding up his 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

Speaking to XINHUA reporters prior to his departure, Wu Xueqian said his visit to Czechoslovakia was successful. He said he was very satisfied with the results of the visit, which he said has promoted mutual understanding and strengthened the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Wu Xueqian said that his talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek, and his meetings with Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Republic, and Premier Strougal proceeded in a sincere, friendly, and comradely atmosphere. While exchanging views on the international situation, both sides had identical or similar views on many issues, and although the two sides differed on certain issues because of different situations, they could understand each other in the spirit of mutual respect.

Wu Xueqian said he was impressed by his meetings with Husak and Strougal, who showed great interest in the political and economic situation as well as the ongoing economic reforms in China. During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Wu Xueqian toured some farming cooperatives and factories.

Wu was seen off at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Chnoupek and the Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Zhang Dake.

Discusses Disarmament in Poland

OW140544 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 13 Mar 87

[By reporter Wen Youren]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, talked about the issue of disarmament in Europe today in Warsaw. He expressed the hope that the two nuclear superpowers would reach agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles through earnest negotiation without harming the interests of other nations.

Wu Xueqian made this remark when he met with reporters before he concluded his visit to Poland.

He said: On the issue of disarmament in Europe, Gorbachev recently put forward a proposal. So did the United States. The Chinese stand is: First, China welcomes an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles. Second, at the time when the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is being reduced, medium-range nuclear missiles in the Pacific and Asian areas should be reduced as well before their final elimination.

On the issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific region, Wu Xueqian said: China is concerned over this issue. China supports a proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific region.

Asked about the international issues on which China and Poland can cooperate, Wu Xueqian said: Both China and Poland suffered a great deal during World War II. The peoples of our two countries ardently cherish peace. Our two countries can closely cooperate on the issue of maintaining world peace. He also pointed out: China and Poland have identical views on many major international issues.

Wu Xueqian highly praised the development of relations between China and Poland. He said: Over the past few years, Sino-Polish relations have developed quite well and rapidly. He pointed out: "Whether in the political field or in the economic field, there are great prospects for developing relations between the two countries. I am very optimistic on this." "My visit at present is conducive to further developing relations between the two countries," he added.

Expressing his views on the reforms in both countries, Wu Xueqian said: The two countries share a common point on the issue of developing socialist economy. We have many identical views. However, we may possibly have different ways of doing things. Due to the different conditions in our countries, we should work out specific measures to carry out reforms according to our own historical conditions and actual current situations.

Wu Xueqian and his entourage arrived here on 10 March. They concluded their visit today and left Warsaw for Bulgaria via plane.

Describes Poland Visit

OW131411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1400 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today described his four-day visit to Poland as very successful.

Before leaving here for Bulgaria, Wu told reporters that his visit achieved very good results, saying: "I am optimistic about the prospect of the development of Sino-Polish relations and I believe that the visit would help promote the development."

Wu said his visit is a preparation for an upcoming visit to Poland by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

During his visit, Wu was received by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and other senior Polish officials, held talks with his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski and toured the city of Krakow and the Rzeszow Voivodship.

Wu and his delegation left here today for Bulgaria, the third stop of his tour of seven European countries.

Leaves Poland for Bulgaria

OW132155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his party left here for Bulgaria by plane at noon today, winding up their official visit to Poland.

Seeing him off at the airport was Polish Foreign Minister M. Orzechowski, and other Polish officials.

Also on hand at the airport to see him off were Wang Jinqing, Chinese ambassador to Poland, and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, as well as representatives of Chinese organizations in Poland.

This morning R. Malinowski, marshal of the Polish parliament, met with Foreign Minister Wu and his party. The two sides had cordial and friendly conversations.

During the visit, Wu Xueqian toured Krakow and Rzeszow Voivodship in southern Poland.

Wu Xueqian and his party arrived in Poland on 10 March.

Begins Bulgaria Visit

OW140622 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (XINHUA) -- Concluding his visit to Poland, Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian arrived in Sofia this afternoon via plane to begin a three-day official visit to Bulgaria.

Wu Xueqian is making this official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. The visit is the first by a Chinese foreign minister since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Meeting Xu Xueqian and his entourage at the airport were five ministers and vice ministers, including Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov as well as other officials of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

Also meeting Wu Xueqian and his entourage at the airport were Bulgarian Ambassador to China Donchev and Polish Ambassador to Bulgaria W. Bek. Teng Shaozhi, Chinese ambassador to Bulgaria and other officials of the Chinese Embassy as well as representatives of Chinese students in Bulgaria were also at the airport to meet Wu and his entourage.

On the same afternoon, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his entourage laid a wreath at Dimitrov's tomb at the "9 September" Square.

Met by Bulgarian Counterpart

OW131707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived in Sofia this afternoon from Poland to begin a three-day official visit to Bulgaria.

The visit is the first by a Chinese foreign minister since the founding of New China in 1949.

Wu and his party were greeted at the airport by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

Bulgaria is the third stop on Wu's seven-nation European tour which has taken him to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Bulgaria's leading newspaper "WORKERS' CAUSE" said in a commentary today the visit will make new contributions to the development of Sino-Bulgarian relations and that the expansion of ties in recent years is in the interest of peace and disarmament, as well as of the two countries and peoples.

Hold Talks

OW141625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Bulgarian foreign ministers pledged to accelerate the growing relations between their two nations in the interests of the two peoples, as they ended their official talks here today.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is on a three-day official visit to Bulgaria, held two rounds of talks yesterday and today with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

At the talks, the two foreign ministers shared the view that the ever increasing Sino-Bulgarian contacts and cooperation in recent years in political, economic, techno-scientific, cultural and sports sectors coincide with the wish of the two peoples.

Wu arrived in Bulgarian yesterday, the third stop on his current seven-nation European tour.

Wu and Mladenov noted that 1987 is an important year for promoting relations and cooperation, as Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov will exchange visits.

They also pledged to seek further expansion of trade ties and economic and technological cooperation.

The two ministers voiced firm support for the struggle for peace and against the arms race. Another world war can be avoided if peoples of all countries join efforts in the struggle for peace, they observed.

Wu explained China's independent and peace-oriented foreign policy, saying China wants to see serious Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction of armaments and nuclear weapons and constructive agreements that will not harm other nations.

Further on Talks, Relations

OW142125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1751 GMT 14 Mar 87

[By reporter Wang Jinbo]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held formal talks here yesterday afternoon and this morning with Bulgarian Foreign Minister P. Mladenov. They briefed each other on the current socialist construction tasks, economic policies, and reform measures of their countries, and exchanged views on some international and bilateral relations issues.

On international issues, the two sides voiced firm support for the struggle waged by the peoples of various countries for peace and against the arms race. They held that as the factor of peace is growing in the world, another world war can be avoided if peoples of all countries join efforts in the struggle for peace.

During the talks, Wu Xueqian briefed his Bulgarian counterpart on China's independent, peaceful foreign policy.

On the question of stopping the arms race and destroying nuclear weapons, Foreign Minister Wu said: China welcomes serious Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction of arms and nuclear weapons and any constructive agreements reached between them that will not harm other nations.

On bilateral relations, the two foreign ministers shared the view that both China and Bulgaria are socialist countries and there exists a history of traditional friendship and friendly exchanges between the peoples of the two countries. As a result of the joint efforts made by the two countries in recent years, the exchanges and cooperation between them in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and educational, and sports fields have been constantly increasing and bilateral relations have become more and more active. This completely conforms to the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

The two foreign ministers noted that 1987 is an important year for China and Bulgaria to develop friendly relations and cooperation, and it is particularly heartening that top government and party leaders of the two countries will exchange visits this year.

The two countries will strive to expand political, cultural, and scientific and technological ties, and will strive to seek new ways to develop economic relations and trade and expand economic and technological cooperation in consideration of each other's actual needs and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, friendly, and constructive atmosphere.

Banquet Held

OW140318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov said Friday the scheduled exchange of visits by Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov are sure to further the friendly relations between the two countries.

At a banquet honoring visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Friday, Mladenov said Wu's visit shows the common wish to develop better relations.

We said political, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between China and Bulgaria has progressed significantly in recent years.

China has maintained an independent foreign policy based on peaceful co-existence, Wu said, adding all countries, large or small, have the responsibility to work for the world peace.

According to Wu, Zhivkov will visit China in May and Zhao will visit Bulgaria in June.

Milko Balev, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Andrey Lukanov, Bulgarian first vice premier, also attended the banquet.

Earlier Friday, China's Ambassador to Bulgaria Teng Shaozhi and Bulgarian Vice Foreign Minister Mariya Zakhariyeva signed the 1987-1988 agreement for cultural cooperation between the two countries. They also signed drafts of cultural cooperation between the governments and the consular act.

WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN BULGARIA FOR TALKS 13 MAR

For reportage on the visit to Bulgaria of Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, see the Bulgaria section of the 16 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GU MU MEETS SFRY OIL INDUSTRY DELEGATION 13 MAR

OW131404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with a Yugoslav delegation from INA [Industriya Nafte] Industry of Oil led by its President Petar Flekovic here today.

They exchanged views on developing trade in oil and chemicals between the two countries.

The delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the China National Chemicals Import and [Export] Corporation.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE PREPARATORY MEETING

OW150946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) — The 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee opened this morning at the National CPPCC Auditorium.

It was decided at this meeting that the Fifth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be convened on 24 March 1987 in Beijing.

Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech on the economic situation, the campaign against bourgeois liberalization, the party's united front work policy, and the work of the CPPCC.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. He said that Chairman Deng Yingchao was unable to attend this meeting because she had a cold, but she hoped that all participants would do their best to make this Standing Committee meeting a success.

The main items on the agenda of this Standing Committee meeting, Yang Jingren said, are studying the guidelines set by the CPC Central Committee on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and discussing and deciding on matters concerning preparations for the convocation of the Fifth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

The meeting discussed and adopted a draft agenda and a draft daily schedule for the forthcoming Fifth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. These two drafts will be presented to that session for examination and approval.

At the meeting, consultations were held on a draft namelist of additional members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Explaining this, Zhou Shaozheng, secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee, said: When the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee was held, there were 2,020 members. From April last year to 10 March this year, 52 members passed away. Because of the vacancies left and in consideration of the fact that the time for election for the new term of office is drawing near, it has been decided, after consultations with various quarters, to elect a number of additional members this year.

Zhou Shaozheng said that the draft namelist of additional members contains backbone leaders of democratic parties and related people's organizations, intellectuals who have made fairly great contributions to building the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, influential personages in the united front work toward Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas places, representative persons of minority nationalities, and some veteran comrades within the CPC. In selecting the persons for this draft namelist, we have given full consideration to representation and broadness so as to meet the needs of political consultations and democratic supervision.

Before the opening of the meeting, all members stood up to deeply mourn the seven Standing Committee members who had passed away since the 13th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee, namely, Kong Xiangzhen, Wang Kuancheng, Chen Guang, Zhong Huilan, Zhang Zhongshi, Sun Lanfeng, and Wang Yifan.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, and Lei Jieqiong.

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH AT CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

OW151515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1126 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- At the 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee this morning, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, delivered a speech on the economic situation, the campaign against bourgeois liberalization, the party's united front work policy, and the work of the CPPCC. He said: "Compressing consumerism" is a major task in the present economic life, and opposing bourgeois liberalization is a major task in the present political life. The successful solution to these two questions will in turn promote many tasks. When our economy and political situation are stable, our country will be full of promise.

Zhao Ziyang said: How is the economic situation at present? Many comrades feel that a contradictory phenomenon exists: On the one hand, they feel that the situation is very good; on the other hand, they feel that there are many problems. In my opinion, this understanding agrees with reality because, as a matter of fact such a contradiction exists. The basic appraisal that our economic situation is very good is based on reality. We can see this clearly by visiting stores and the market. Our market is not shrinking but, instead, is becoming increasingly prosperous. Commodities put on the market no longer lack variety as in the past, but are becoming more and more abundant. Consumer goods are no longer supplied on the basis of purchase coupons, and the broad masses of consumers are offered a wider and wider selection. All these can be seen everywhere in real life.

He said: From the macro viewpoint, we can also see that over the past 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our gross national product has doubled, our national income and the state financial revenue both have grown by almost 100 percent, and the extra-budgetary funds of enterprises have shown a more-than-threelfold increase. All these factors indicate that neither our actual economic strength nor our people's living standards have remained unchanged, but both have improved and developed without cease. Despite the fact that in 1985 our economy once showed "overheated" development with the appearance of a "superhigh speed," the growth rate is gradually returning to normal after more than a year's work. The tortuous path we have traversed has been comparatively smooth. Our work of adjusting the structure of production is also proceeding rationally. Some longstanding, big, and difficult problems that have existed for many years have shown changes in certain degrees through our reform efforts in the past few years. Among the factors that previously restricted each other, many have now begun to promote each other. As can be seen, we have certainly blazed a new trail. This is not only playing a role at present, but will also be a factor for a long time to come. From the above, we can see that our economic situation is indeed good.

Zhao Ziyang said: Certainly, however, there are quite a few problems. Street gossip dwells more on the problem of commodity prices than other subjects. The past few years have seen a rise in commodity prices. Of course, the people's actual income in both cities and countryside has also continued to increase. The structure of our commodity prices established in the past is very unreasonable. The prices of raw and semifinished materials and farm produce have been artificially pushed to a level that is too low. The prices of many commodities included in the mandatory plan seriously differ from their value.

The prices of many consumer goods are maintained only through the subsidies given by state financial departments. The financial burden has thus become heavier and heavier. This state of affairs has an adverse effect on economic development and must be changed. Speaking of change, there is, in fact and psychologically, a question of our ability to endure the change. Because of this, in making reforms, we should strive to be safe so as to ensure that the adjustment of prices will not affect the people's actual living standards. As viewed from last year's situation, what we did in decontrolling and controlling the commodity prices was by and large appropriate. From now on, we should continue to do so and strive to achieve still better results.

Zhao Ziyang said: To sum up, the present economic situation is indeed very good, but there are certainly quite a few problems. If we merely view the very good situation without taking a serious attitude toward the various specific problems and in really solving them, it will be hard to make further smooth progress in carrying out our modernization program. If we merely view the many problems without discerning the general trend of the very good situation, we will be unable to correctly grasp the whole situation. With the further deepening of reform and the implementation of the principle of sustained and steady economic development, our economic situation will definitely improve.

On the question of combatting bourgeois liberalization, Zhao Ziyang said: Some foreign friends who are not familiar with Chinese affairs thought that the question had only recently arisen. This is not the case. While exploring ways for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and for carrying out the modernization program since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has repeatedly stressed the necessity of making reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy, as well as that of upholding the four cardinal principles. The CPC is always against giving in to or tolerating the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. To build socialism with Chinese characteristics inherently implies combatting bourgeois liberalization.

Zhao Ziyang said: The student unrest and problems in the ideological and theoretical fields that occurred last winter enabled all Chinese people to be more penetratingly aware of this implication of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. That less than 1 percent of China's university students became involved in the short-lived student unrest and that the attitude of urban and rural residents was calm demonstrate two basic facts: First, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization was active in a certain area and should not be neglected; and second, over 99 percent of the people were disgusted with the chaos and did not wish to see any factor leading to social turmoil.

Under such circumstances, the CPC should, of course, clearly and firmly state its attitude and draw a proper conclusion by conducting an in-depth analysis of the incident.

Zhao Ziyang said: Now that the incident is over, social life in places where the student unrest occurred has returned to normal; the previously widespread ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has been checked; and the "general atmosphere" has changed. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out recently, the "trouble" is over. Then, can we set this matter aside? No. In order to prevent such things from recurring, the CPC should unequivocally pledge to all Chinese people that it will resolutely support their wish to cherish stability and unity and will by no means allow bourgeois liberalization to spread unchecked; nor will it allow any social upheaval to hamper out socialist modernization drive. Moreover, the CPC also maintains that the incident was caused mainly by a small handful of CPC members who had advocated bourgeois liberalization and by individual leading comrades who assumed there was a weak and tolerant attitude toward such an ideological trend. Therefore, the CPC should carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization within the party itself.

Zhao Ziyang said that some people worry: "Will the struggle against bourgeois liberalization involve people outside the CPC?" No, it should not, and it will not. Since problems occurred mainly in the CPC, it is necessary to strictly confine the struggle to the party. This is a logical conclusion. Here, I wish to especially point out that in the course of calming the student unrest, members of all democratic parties and people without party affiliation have done a tremendous job. The CPC Central Committee thanks all of you. Of course, this does not mean that while the CPC is waging the struggle against bourgeois liberalization people outside the party do not have anything to do. We believe that, in our long-term efforts to educate the Chinese people in upholding the four cardinal principles and in our joint endeavor to safeguard stability and unity and ultimately to achieve a long period of order and stability, we will continue to receive the support and assistance from comrades outside the CPC.

"Will the struggle create confusions?" No. To draw a clear line of demarcation between CPC and non-CPC members can effectively prevent a broadening of the scope. Of course, even within the CPC, it is necessary to clearly define the limits of the policy on which the CPC Central Committee has worked out a special document. Earnest implementation of all provisions in the document can guarantee a wholesome development of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. Despite a number of practical and emergency measures we undertook to check the previous momentum of bourgeois liberalization, we have strived to reduce the scope and limit the magnitude of the question. Basically speaking, as the tendency of bourgeois liberalization will exist over a considerably long period of time, we should not combat it solely in a campaign. Our basic methods should include persuasion, education, and, when necessary, administrative and legal means. We have taken an unequivocal stand against bourgeois liberalization, and have clearly pointed out the protracted nature of the struggle and various policy measures that must be enforced for the purpose of better safeguarding and developing the situation of stability and unity.

"Will it affect reforms and construction?" It will not. First, the purpose of opposing bourgeois liberalization is to create a better political and social environment for reforms and construction. Much has been said on this point recently. Second, our problem today is that we are not opening to the outside world enough, and we must take further steps in opening to the outside world. As our economic structural reform is being conducted in an all-round way, we have many things to do. This includes, for example, exploring specific forms of divorcing ownership from managerial rights, enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises, developing markets of the means of production, opening money markets, studying ways to improve and tighten controls over the macro-economy, and so on and so forth. Since we are overwhelmed with so many things to do, how can we hold up our progress at this point? Our political structural reform is in a planning stage, and we are studying a concrete program for this reform. Without reforms and without opening to the outside world, it is useless to talk about building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Many questions about these things have been asked by quite a number of foreign friends recently. In answering their questions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated clearly: Why should we change our practical principles and policies? Our adherence to the four cardinal principles will not change; our determination to carry out the four socialist modernizations will not change; our policies of reform and opening to the outside world will not change; our economic and political structural reforms will not change; and our effort to bring down the average age of our leading bodies is to continue. In short, "we are continuing to do our work in the same way as we have done before," and this is our answer. Third, basically, to solve these problems, we must really do a good job in our reforms and construction so as to demonstrate even more the superiority of socialism. This is of fundamental importance to us. Therefore, while opposing bourgeois liberalization, we must step up -- not slacken -- our efforts for reforms and construction.

"Will the party's policy toward intellectuals be affected?" No. A fundamental assessment of this question is that the overwhelming majority of China's intellectuals support the party and socialism. They know that in China, without the leadership of the Communist Party, the country will be divided and that without socialism, it is impossible for the country to become prosperous and strong, there will be polarization in society, and social contradictions and conflicts will be aggravated. Upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization are precisely aimed at upholding the interests of the people of the entire country, including, of course, those of the intellectuals. It is a wholesale misunderstanding to believe that combatting bourgeois liberalization will lead to opposing intellectuals. Respect for knowledge and for talented people and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" has become the established policy of the party, and it will be earnestly implemented on a long-term basis. All those who enthusiastically contribute to socialist modernization will be encouraged to continue their work. Only in a stable social environment can they fully utilize their wisdom. We will strive to gradually improve working and living conditions of intellectuals. We will also strive to create an atmosphere of democracy, unity, harmony, and liveliness in which intellectuals can work enthusiastically.

"Will society's normal democratic life be affected?" In some units criticism of leading cadres has been described as a "liberalization" trend. But such instances are very rare. This will not be permitted by the party. Once it is discovered, this practice must be stopped immediately. The solution to the problem of opposing bourgeois liberalization is basically a problem of political orientation and political principles. No units and no leading cadres are permitted to suppress democracy under the pretext of "opposing liberalization." On the contrary, we must work hard to open many different channels for social dialogue, to further improve democracy, and to encourage the masses to criticize our work and make suggestions for improving it. When the people understand the four cardinal principles thoroughly and when the political situation of stability and unity is further consolidated, the building of socialist democracy can be carried out in an orderly manner, step by step, and effectively.

Zhao Ziyang said: At present, some people have misgivings about the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, however, the sound development of this struggle and the smooth progress of the various socialist undertakings will ultimately expel these misgivings. Practice will ultimately prove that it is necessary for the CPC to check, in good time, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization as it was beginning to spread. Our policy for dealing with this problem is also correct; it is conducive to the nation's long-term stability as well as the smooth progress of reform and construction.

Speaking of united front policy and CPPCC work, Zhao Ziyang said: I believe tremendous achievements have been scored in our party's united front work as well as CPPCC work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The patriotic united front is constantly being consolidated and developed and our various policies are on the right track. This is a general appraisal. On the basis of this appraisal we can draw this conclusion: All of the policies on the united front do not need to be changed, nor should they be changed. In other words, the policy of "one country, two systems" will not change; the system of multiparty cooperation under CPC leadership will not change; the policy of long-term coexistence between the CPC and democratic parties, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe will not change; and the established policies on nationalities, religion, and Overseas Chinese affairs will not change. Why should we change all these policies which enjoy the support of people of all nationalities throughout the country, compatriots of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese? Why should we change these policies which are important components of the line pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee?

He said: If they must change, they will change for the better. By better I mean they will unite more people more closely and harmoniously so that the people will be more enthusiastic in working together for the progress of socialist modernization and the reunification of the motherland. For the achievement of this goal, we welcome any suggestion and criticism submitted to the party. We are ready to discuss them with you and make improvements.

TV REPORT ON ZHAO ADDRESSING CPPCC MEETING

OW151806 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin in its regular "National News Hookup" at 1100 GMT on 15 March broadcasts, as a lead item, a 4.5-minute video report on the 14th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee.

The report begins with a pan shot of the participants in the auditorium; followed by a medium closeup shot of Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee who, according to the announcer, presided over the meeting. After the camera shows a few medium shots of the audience, Zhao Ziyang, identified by the announcer as acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, is seen delivering a speech to the meeting in a 44-second medium closeup shot. Next, the camera shows some wide shots and medium shots of the audience.

Toward the end of the report, the camera shows another medium closeup shot of Zhao Ziyang continuing his speech. The shot lasts about 18 seconds. Zhao wears a Western suit, as do a few other participants at the meeting.

In addition to the proceedings of the meeting, the announcer reports on Zhao Ziyang's speech, quoting passages on China's economic achievements, current problems such as rising commodity prices, policy of limiting the struggle against bourgeois liberalization within the party, and China's unchanging policies.

ZHAO ZIYANG ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA MEETING

OW141442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) — Addressing a national meeting of directors of propaganda departments on the afternoon of 13 March, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said: Thanks to the efforts of all party members, great changes have taken place in China's political ideology, and the widespread ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has been checked after a Central Committee circular was transmitted to launch the struggle against bourgeois liberalization last December. In order to continue the struggle in a wholesome manner, it is necessary to earnestly and comprehensively implement the "circular of the CPC Central Committee on several questions on opposition against bourgeois liberalization."

The 6-day meeting, which was sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, ended in Beijing today. The primary purposes of the meeting were to comprehensively and earnestly implement the guidelines of the documents on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization published by the party Central Committee since the beginning of this year, and to discuss and study the question of consolidating the current propaganda and theoretical work and newspapers and periodicals. Directors of the propaganda departments of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees and some city party committees, and officials in charge of the propaganda work in relevant central departments, totalling some 70, attended the meeting.

On the afternoon of 13 March, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, together with Comrades Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, and Deng Liqun, called on participants at the meeting.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang said: The party Central Committee's "circular" is an important document, which has been approved by the Central Political Bureau after discussion. It expounds the importance and protracted nature of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and sets the scope, focal points, and policy limits of the struggle. The document reflects the Central Committee's determination, as well as its cautious attitude, firm direction, and correct methods, to launch the struggle. We must unify our thinking on the basis of the document so as to avoid broadening the scope, while guarding against perfunctoriness, of the struggle, thereby ensuring that the struggle progresses in a wholesome manner.

Zhao Ziyang said: The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a protracted one. We should fully understand its arduousness and complexity and never treat it lightly nor underestimate it. We must be determined to wage the struggle against bourgeois liberalization persistently for several decades and must not give it up halfway. The struggle will not achieve results merely by launching one or two movements or holding several meetings. Impetuous and simple methods do not help solve problems. In order to achieve substantial results, we should mainly rely on long, thoroughgoing, and painstaking educational work.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated in his speech that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is primarily to solve questions concerning political principles and orientation, and it should not be linked to economic reform and rural reform policies. As reforms are unprecedented undertakings, we should permit theoretical exploration and practical experiments in them. We should use a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods to probe and study new problems in the course of reform.

Zhao Ziyang said: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" pointed out that the socialist system in China is in its early phase of development. The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee last year reiterated this thesis. This thesis is very important and extremely significant for guidance. If we soberly understand it, we will be able to avoid being either "leftist" or rightist in handling questions concerning the building of socialism in China. We should keep firmly in mind the two basic points of the line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee: Promote reforms, opening to the outside world, and economic invigoration and bring about steady economic growth in the course of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang explained the importance of building a contingent of Marxist theorists. He pointed out: We must cultivate a contingent of theorists who are capable of using a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods to solve actual problems in China's construction and reforms. They should be able to take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. At the same time, they should know how to integrate Marxist theories with China's realities and have the courage to probe new problems emerging in the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the course of practice, we should constantly discover and cultivate those comrades who take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and are enthusiastic in reforms and opening to the outside world.

We should use those comrades as the backbone to unite the vast number of theoretical workers, so that all can raise their theoretical level and improve their knowledge of Marxist theories in the course of integrating theory with practice, and can unite on the basis of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and work together for China's construction and reforms. In this way, we will be able to reduce effectively the market for bourgeois liberal viewpoints and lessen their influence. Party committees at all levels should soberly understand the far-reaching significance of this matter and regard it as a long-term strategic task.

On how to improve ideological and political work, Zhao Ziyang emphasized that ideological and political work should be strengthened, not weakened, in the new period and in the course of reform. He said that it must be improved in order to be strengthened. He pointed out: An existing problem of the ideological and political work today is that in some organizations it is too simple and stiff, failing to consider realities and the masses' personal understanding of problems. We should effectively study how to perform lively and vigorous ideological and political work to bring the masses' initiative into full play. We should consider the current realities of our construction and reforms in answering the people's questions concerning their understanding of construction and reforms, and guide them to contribute to the great cause of China's revitalization.

In conclusion, Zhao Ziyang urged the comrades of the propaganda departments at all levels to display vigor, strengthen their confidence, work actively, and be good assistants and advisers to the party committees in the ideological and political fields.

After exchanges of experience and discussions in the last few days and after studying Comrade Zhao Ziyang's speech, the comrades present at the meeting further enhanced their understanding and unified their thinking. They unanimously held that it was essential to carry on the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a resolute, wholesome, and protracted way.

Wang Renzhi, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the Propaganda Department attended the meeting. Wang Renzhi addressed the opening session of the meeting on 9 March. The meeting conducted serious study and discussions on how to resolutely and properly improve newspapers and journals, on the task of publicizing and reporting the opposition to bourgeois liberalization and some points for attention, on matters relevant to cadres' theoretical studies, and on how to publicize socialism with Chinese characteristics in urban enterprises. The participants held that as the Central Committee has laid down clear and definite principles, policies, and a general plan for opposing bourgeois liberalization, our present task is to implement strictly the Central Committee's plan. We should do down-to-earth, thoroughgoing, and meticulous work to deepen the struggle against bourgeois liberalization gradually.

ZHAO ZIYANG URGES 'RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUALS'

OW150436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1546 GMT 14 Mar 87

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yang Lianghua and XINHUA reporter Li Shangzhi]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- At a discussion meeting in Zhongnanhai on the morning of 14 March with a group of delegates attending a work meeting of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, pointed out:

Scientific research must be combined with production and the country's four modernizations so that the majority of scientists and research workers can dedicate themselves to the country's economic construction, while some picked scientists devote themselves to basic research and follow the development of high technologies. By doing so our scientific research as a whole can keep up its continued vigor. This is the all-round policy for the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He also noted: It is necessary to show more respect for knowledge and qualified personnel. Scientific research institutions and units where many intellectuals work together must be one step ahead in democratization. It is necessary to improve the work style so that the people can have peace of mind and dedicate themselves to the socialist modernization drive.

At 0900 hours [Beijing time], Zhao Ziyang arrived at the meeting room with Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat, and Song Jian, State Councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission. They warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with Zhou Guangzhao, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wang Zhenxi, Zhou Mingtao, Cao Yi, Tong Fu, Xia Xuncheng, Wang Fosong, Deng Weidong, Zhang Litang, Zhang Aoluo, Luo Binjie, Yang Wenzhi, Sang Yixiu, Xie Xiande, Lu Zhonghe, Lin Qishui, Zou Shichang, Sun Honglie, Feng Teng, Yu Zhihua, Hu Qiheng, and other scientists who attended the discussion meeting.

At the discussion, Premier Zhao Ziyang heard briefings by Zhou Guangzhao and seven other scientists and research workers. He asked them in detail about the progress they were making in reform of the scientific research structure and in shifting scientific research onto economic development.

Zhao Ziyang said: This work meeting of the Chinese Academy of Sciences further studied the policy of combining scientific research with production and the four modernizations so that the majority of scientists and research workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences can dedicate themselves to the country's economic development. This is correct. The meeting was a success. It will greatly spur on the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in the future.

Zhao Ziyang said: To implement the policy of combining scientific research with production, you have adopted important measures in two areas: First, you have associated scientific research with production in multiple forms, regarded the development of a certain technology as the lead, and jointly developed it with production units. Second, you have produced technologically advanced products for export by combining scientific research, production, and trade. The measures in these two areas will not only give greater play to the role and initiative of scientists and research workers, but also invigorate the Academy's research institutions and help improve scientists' and research workers' working and living conditions. In a word, the measures can develop scientists and research workers' enthusiasm and create a new situation in which the Academy's scientific research is combined with production. There are bright prospects for this cause. The party Central Committee and the State Council support you. We encourage you to continuously sum up experience and achieve still greater results.

Zhao Ziyang reiterated that China should show more respect for its intellectuals and their achievements and that party and government leaders at all levels are duty-bound to create an atmosphere characterized by democracy, unity, harmony, and liveliness.

Zhao Ziyang emphatically said: We must absolutely not oppose bourgeois liberalization at the expense of democratization. We need a continued build-up of socialist democracy under the CPC's leadership, so that people living under the socialist system can enjoy more democracy and greater peace of mind.

The more intellectuals a unit has, the more attention it must pay to its build-up of democracy. Scientific research institutions and other units where many intellectuals work together should be one step ahead in democratization. Human relationships and relationships between leaders and the masses, particularly intellectuals, must be improved in scientific research institutions, schools, government organs, and enterprises. Channels must be opened up for discussion and dialogue between leading cadres and intellectuals so that intellectuals can have outlets for their views and contribute more to socialist modernization with peace of mind.

At the discussion meeting, Hu Qili said: Structural reform in the field of science and technology is developing with a great momentum along with reforms in other areas. Thanks to the efforts made by all scientists and research workers, numerous new things have emerged on the scientific and technological front. The phenomena of waiting for research projects, relying on the higher level, and eating from the same big pot changed greatly. We are taking an increasingly broader road. The golden age of China's scientific and technological development is coming. There is a bright future for scientists and research workers who combine their work with production.

ZHAO ZIYANG ON ANTILIBERALIZATION'S DEVELOPMENT

HK160244 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1435 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Report: "Zhao Ziyang Says Antiliberalization Is Developing Healthily and Various Misgivings Will Eventually Be Removed"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- News from Beijing: When delivering speeches on three different occasions over the past 3 days, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, invariably touched on the question of opposing bourgeois liberalization and repeatedly stressed that it will take time and that it is necessary to pay attention to various policies. That is, we should neither broaden the scope of struggle nor do it perfunctorily.

In its New Year's Day message this year, RENMIN RIBAO pointed out: In recent years, some people in the ideological and cultural circles have taken advantage of the reform and opening up to the outside world to express various views departing from the four cardinal principles so that the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has spread unchecked in a few localities.

Over 2 months later, at the national conference of the heads of propaganda departments on 13 March, Zhao Ziyang announced that through the efforts of the whole party, great changes have taken place in China's political and ideological fields, and the situation in which the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization was spreading unchecked has started to change.

In this speech, Zhao Ziyang pointed out that we should be determined to persistently carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization for several decades and not give it up halfway.

In a speech at the 14th meeting of the 6th CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee today, he further explained that since opposing bourgeois liberalization is a long-term task, we should not launch any mass movements. Our basic method is one of persuasion and education. If necessary, we shall adopt administrative and legal means.

The reasons for opposing bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand and, at the same time, explicitly pointing out the protractedness of this struggle and the need to strictly implement various policies and regulations are to safeguard and develop more satisfactorily the situation marked by stability and unity.

In his speech today, Zhao Ziyang also gave a clear-cut "no" answer to various questions of great concern to the external world, such as "whether or not the struggle against bourgeois liberalization will spread outside the party," "whether or not it will cause chaos," "whether or not it will affect reform and construction," "whether or not it will affect the policy toward intellectuals," and "whether or not it will affect the normal democratic life of society."

From Zhao Ziyang's speeches we can receive the following impression: The Chinese policies of reform and opening up will not change because the reform and opening up have brought material benefit to the people and enjoyed their support. That is why Zhao Ziyang quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying: "Why should we change principles and policies that have proved effective?"

On the question of developing democracy, Zhao Ziyang's speech on 14 March at a forum of some representatives attending the Chinese Academy of Sciences work meeting was especially noticeable. This is because Zhao emphatically pointed out: The places where intellectuals are concentrated should pay more attention to the question of stepping up the development of democracy. Scientific research units and other places where intellectuals are concentrated should make an early start in developing democracy.

Since China launched the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, public figures at home and abroad have entertained a lot of misgivings. Although people in China's top echelons have repeatedly affirmed that mass movements will not be launched, that the scope of the struggle will not be broadened, and that the established domestic and external policies will not be changed, some people still adopt a wait-and-see attitude. In his speech today, Zhao Ziyang said that some people still entertain some misgivings about the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. However, the sound development of the struggle and the smooth progress of various socialist undertakings will eventually remove various misgivings.

DENG ARTICLES REPRINTED, MENTION HU'S RESIGNATION

HK140132 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Beijing, 13 March -- According to reliable sources, the collection of 44 most recent speeches by Deng Xiaoping, "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" (revised and enlarged edition) has been edited by the party Central Committee Documents Research Office and is being printed by the People's Publishing House for circulation throughout the nation in the near future.

The collection of Deng Xiaoping's articles "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics", first published in December 1984, includes 22 important speeches by Deng Xiaoping delivered between 1982 and November 1984. The revised and enlarged edition to be circulated soon will include another 20 and more important speeches by Deng Xiaoping delivered between December 1984 and January 1987. According to the compiler of this collection, the edition and publication of the revised and enlarged edition have met the approval of Deng, and all the manuscripts have been examined and approved by the author himself.

The overwhelming majority of the newly included 20 and more articles have been openly published, and the contents of many of them involve matters of people's close concern. For example, in a speech on the student unrest delivered on 30 December 1986, he openly criticized Fang Lizhi, Liu Binyan, and Wang Ruowang. In his talk with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on 20 January 1987, he mentioned the resignation of Hu Yaobang and reaffirmed that China's policies would not undergo any changes because of the reshuffle of the party general secretary. In his talk with UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Deng expounded the "one country, two systems" issue at full length and pointed out: "Regarding the Hong Kong issue, what the three parties will accept can only be 'one county, two systems.' Hong Kong is permitted to continue to practice capitalism and to maintain its status quo as a free port and financial center."

SHANGHAI PROPAGANDA HEAD REPORTED 'SACKED'

HK131500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Hong Kong, March 13 (AFP) -- The head of the Shanghai Propaganda Department has been sacked as part of the current campaign in China against Western influences, ASIaweek magazine reported in its latest edition.

Pan Weiming, 39, a protege of liberal Politburo member Hu Qili, was removed last month from his post as propaganda chief in the eastern port city, the magazine said. It did not cite a source for its information.

(Independent confirmation of the ASIaweek report could not be obtained in Beijing Friday.

(Western diplomats in the Chinese capital said, however, that such a move would appear "logical" since Shanghai experienced the largest student protests during a wave of demonstrations for greater democracy and freedom late last year.

(The protests led to a campaign against "bourgeois liberalization" whose most prominent victim has been Hu Yaobang, who resigned in disgrace as party chief on January 16.

(Zhu Houze, the chief of the Chinese Communist Party Propaganda Department, was removed from his post, officials said February 3.)

ASIaweek also quoted unidentified "insiders" as saying that "the jockeying for power in the run-up to the 13th party congress has begun in earnest."

The magazine said that veterans of the celebrated Long March who had been demoted under top leader Deng Xiaoping were "scheming to re-enter the Central Committee and the Politburo."

The military is anxious to boost its position, and compromise candidates are unlikely to take the top posts as the rival factions are of comparable strength, ASIaweek said.

HONGQI SAYS 'UNREALISTIC' TO SPEED REFORM PACE

HK160004 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1023 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Report: "HONGQI Carries Article Suggesting that Reforms Must Not Be Carried Out With Undue Haste" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A signed article in the latest issue of HONGQI warns people that reforms must be carried out carefully but not with undue haste.

China's current reforms are supported by the people of the whole country. However, according to a survey, some university students and graduate students desire to rush ahead and do things in advance as far as the reforms are concerned.

According to this article, it is good that people hope to quicken the pace of the reforms. However, this is unrealistic. People's inadequate understanding of the reforms as a formidable and complicated long-term task is an important reason for their impatience.

According to this article, which is entitled "Fully Understand the Long-Term Character and Difficulty of the Reform," since 1985, when the country embarked on its full-scale urban reforms, it has encouraged many unforeseen problems in the course of its pricing and wage reforms and in the course of some pilot reforms.

The article says that state management of enterprises should gradually develop from direct control in the direction of indirect control and that since this is related not only to the reform of the country's economic structure but also to the reform of its political structure, it makes the reforms an even more difficult task to fulfill.

According to this article, the reform of the economic structure is actually a process in which various interests and relations are readjusted and redistributed. In the event that the interests of certain departments, localities, units, and individuals are affected by a certain reform, some people who at first supported the reforms will find their minds in conflict with them.

The article cites Hungary's reforms, saying that although Hungary has been carrying out large-scale reforms for about 20 years, it continues to institute reforms. Since China is facing even more complicated reform problems, one must be fully aware of the long-term character of China's reforms.

The article also cites Deng Xiaoping's remarks about "Guan Yunchang, a general in ancient times who stormed five passes and killed six enemy generals in succession" and his view that "in the course of the current reforms, China may have more than 'five passes to capture.'" The article hopes that people will keep advancing and hold firm to the reforms in spite of the great difficulties.

The article suggests that before China's full-scale reforms can be successfully accomplished, several generations of people must unremittingly fight for them.

GUANGMING RIBAO CRITICIZES FANG LIZHI REMARKS

HK091207 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by XINHUA reporter Xu Renzhong (1776 0086 0112): "Fang Lizhi Made Repeated Groundless Charges Against Zhang Baifa's Trip to the United States To Attend a Meeting"]

[Text] Over the past 2 years, on many occasions Fang Lizhi attacked Vice Mayor of Beijing Zhang Baifa for making a trip to the United States in November 1985 to attend an international meeting on manufacturing and debugging radioactive synchronous accelerators. He said that Zhang Baifa attended the symposium by taking advantage of the Scientific and Technical University in Hefei. He even said that Zhang Baifa was an "idle person." What he said drew loud applause from one audience, who did not know the real facts. Over the past few days, this reporter investigated this matter, and it was discovered that Fang Lizhi's charge against Zhang Baifa was utter slander.

In October 1985, an international meeting on manufacturing and debugging radioactive synchronous accelerators was held at [Brookhaven] Laboratory in the United States. The meeting was attended by scientists from various relevant countries, who were engaged in the research of radioactive synchrotrons, and organizers of projects of radioactive synchronous accelerators. Three delegations dealing with accelerators from Beijing, Hefei, and Taipei attended the meeting. Zhang Baifa was one of the members of the Beijing delegation.

According to a state plan for scientific and technical development, Beijing is building a fairly large electron-positron collider (a newer kind of accelerator). The project is progressing fairly rapidly, and the work efficiency for the project is comparatively high. It has been praised by some noted scientists in the world. Zhang Baifa is a member of the leading group responsible for the electron-positron collider project in Beijing. He is in charge of the complicated civil construction for the collider project and other coordination work. He has done a lot of practical work, and is an administrative expert in the civil construction for the accelerator. He will continue to work toward final completion of the accelerator project. Therefore, the responsible person of the U.S. [Brookhaven] Laboratory invited Zhang Baifa to attend the international meeting on accelerators and inspect accelerator projects in the United States as a member of the collider delegation in Beijing. In the meantime, Zhang Baifa would attend the sixth meeting of the Sino-American High-Energy Physics Committee as a member of the Chinese side. As an administrative expert and responsible person in a civil construction for Beijing's accelerator project, Zhang Baifa's visit to the United States was required by this work, and had nothing to do with the delegation of the Scientific and Technical University in Hefei, let alone occupying the quota of the members of the university delegation visiting the United States.

The international meeting on manufacturing and debugging radioactive accelerators was a "work meeting." However, in his speech delivered at Beijing University in November 1985, Fang Lizhi said that it was an "academic meeting." He stressed: "Many of those who attended the meeting do not study physics, and have nothing to do with accelerators, including Vice Mayor of Beijing Zhang Baifa. I simply do not know why he attended the meeting." He added: "I do not care whether he is Zhang Baifa or not. I will talk about it everywhere. If something similar happens in the West, the person is urged to come back promptly to resign."

Fang Lizhi's remarks, which distorted the facts, triggered dissatisfaction on the part of those who knew the real situation. [paragraph continues]

After hearing the speech, Liu Huaizhu, deputy director of the office of the leading group in charge of Beijing's electron-positron collider project, immediately telephoned from Beijing a responsible member of the party committee of the Chinese Scientific and Technical University, saying that Fang Lizhi's remarks did not conform with reality. He urged Fang to make an apology to Beijing Municipality; otherwise, the case would be brought to the court on libel charges. Not long after that, Liu Huaizhu got an answer: Fang Lizhi realized that there was some discrepancy between the real facts and his remarks. He would clarify it on an appropriate occasion.

People waited for the clarification. However, incredibly, instead of clarifying the matter, Fang Lizhi further intensified his attack on Zhang Baifa. On 14-19 April 1986, while having discussions with Chinese students in the United States, he said again: At the international meeting on accelerators, "some 14 members of the Chinese delegation were idle persons, and one of them was Zhang Baifa, who sneaked into the delegation to make a trip to the United States." He stressed: "Since you, Zhang Baifa, occupied the quota of our Scientific and Technical University, I will naturally say: Do you know anything about radioactive synchronous accelerators? Is it necessary for us to test you?"

If we say that Fang Lizhi's slander of Zhang Baifa at Beijing University in 1985 could be explained as a lack of understanding of the facts, his remarks uttered in the United States were a frameup of Zhang and deliberately fomented discord. After that, in speeches delivered at Shanghai Jiaotong University (on 15 November 1986) and Tongji University (on 18 November 1986), he continued to vilify Zhang Baifa. He said: "Last year, I took the matter to the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and this year I brought up the matter to the Political Bureau. Nobody could stop me."

Some scientific and technical workers who are participating in Beijing's electron-positron collider project told this reporter: Whenever he delivered a speech, Fang Lizhi always said that he was a scientist, and that he attached importance to facts. However, he attacked Zhang Baifa regardless of facts and morality. He lacked the basic spirit of seeking truth from facts as a scientific and technical worker. A noted scientist abroad knew very well how Zhang Baifa made a trip to the United States to attend the meeting. He was very indignant and felt uneasy after hearing Fang Lizhi's remarks slandering Zhang Baifa.

JOURNAL REPORTS ON NEW ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HEAD

HK131344 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 87 p 47

[Article by BAN YUE TAN "Reference Room": "Zhou Guangzhou, Newly-appointed President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Zhou Guangzhao was appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on 22 January. This well-known theoretical physicist, 57, is from Changsha, Hunan Province. After graduating from the Physics Department of Qinghua University in 1951, he studied at the post-graduate school of Beijing University for another 3 years. In 1957 he was assigned to work in the Dubna joint nuclear research institution in the Soviet Union. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Zhou Guangzhao published 33 academic treatises. After returning to China, he and others jointly published 17 academic treatises, of which many were well received in the international physics circle. Two treatises, namely, "The Relativity Theory on the Reaction of a Polarized Particle" and "The Reaction of a Polarized Particle Whose Resting Mass Is Zero," were the first to describe the strain of the helix degree in the scatter theory. [paragraph continues]

"The Pseudovector Current and the Decay of Lepton in Baryon and Meson" and others were the first articles discussing the conservation law of some pseudovector currents. He was then a notable young scientist.

In the early 1960's, Zhou Guangzhao was instructed to return to China, and he changed his profession on his own, joining dozens of scientists in researching and manufacturing nuclear weapons. Braving wind and dew, he often worked day and night, making contributions to developing China's nuclear science. During the "Cultural Revolution," Zhou Guangzhao was subjected to persecution and temporarily stopped his research. In recent years, he has once again been engaged in scientific research and has published some academic treatises both in Chinese and foreign journals. In 1981 he gave lectures in the United States as a visiting scholar and was warmly welcomed. Professor (Mashake), president of the U.S. Physics Association, especially sponsored a symposium for him, inviting many leading American physicists to attend. After the symposium, more than 10 senior scientific research institutions and colleges officially invited Zhou Guangzhao to lecture.

Zhou Guangzhao has abundant, systematic, and sound theoretical knowledge and very active academic ideas. He has made great academic achievements in many fields of physics, such as fundamental particles, statistical physics, explosive physics, plasma physics, and radiation fluid mechanics. He has also trained and guided many scientific research personnel. He has assumed such posts as research fellow of the Physics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, director of the Physics Research Institute, deputy director of the Mathematics and Physics Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and vice president of the China Society of Physics. He was appointed vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1984. He was elected alternate member of the 12th CPC Central Committee in September 1982 and member of the CPC Central Committee at the national conference of party delegates in 1985.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS 1981-86 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW141108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today carried 12 charts showing various aspects of rural economic development in the period 1981-1986, on the basis of statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau.

Rural social product and agricultural output were both more than doubled in the six-year period. Compared with 1980, there was an increase of more than 70 million tons in grain output in 1986, 830,000 tons in cotton and some 7 million tons in oil-bearing crops. Fruit production went up 116 percent and aquatic products 80 percent in the six years.

Average per-capita income of rural population rose to 424 yuan in 1986 from 191 yuan in 1980.

The paper noted that the output value of the non-agricultural sector, including rural industry, transportation, construction and service trade, accounted for nearly 47 percent of the total rural social product in 1986, while it made up less than one-third in 1980.

The proportion of forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries in agriculture rose steadily while the proportion of farming decreased.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ECONOMY SOCIETY SET UP

HK060433 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1421 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) — The Beijing National Defense Economy Society was formally set up this afternoon after 2 years of preparation. This society is a mass academic organization and its aim is to study national defense economic theories and practical problems related to national defense modernization and to provide advisory service for making policy decisions.

Jin Zhude, general secretary of the society, said that after the setting up of the society, efforts will be focused on studying the following topics: 1) The proliferation of national defense theories and practical measures; 2) the issue of the Army's modernization in the new period; and 3) the study on a structure compatible with both the Army and the people. The general secretary also said that the society will conduct academic exchanges with foreign countries in the future.

Liu Huaqing, Ma Hong, Huan Xiang, Yu Guangyuan, Luo Gengmo, and other military figures and economists attended the inauguration meeting to greet the founding of the society. Dozens of experts and economists from the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, military academies, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have been invited to act as advisers to the society. More than 100 scholars who wish to study national defense economics have joined the society. Qian Xuesen, noted scientist and chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association, is an initiator of this branch of science.

MILITARY CADRES TRANSFERRED TO OTHER UNITS

OW030805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 3 Mar 87

[By reporter Xu Jingyue]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) — In the course of the PLA's strength reduction and reorganization, more than 100,000 cadres have been transferred to various units, over 30,000 from major units. This massive transfer of cadres among the various units has caused marked improvement in the distribution of qualified personnel.

It has been learned that the whole army has seriously implemented the Central Military Commission's principle of "investigation, strengthening, and stability" in reforming the military structure and in streamlining and reorganizing the PLA. Major units have scored marked success in the redistribution of qualified personnel, both vertically and laterally. The adjustment of qualified personnel among the various units has followed mandatory or guidance plans through unified transfer or transfer by individual units.

The military recently held a conference on the transfer of cadres. The conference provided information for the rational transfer of cadres and for the formulation of policies to this effect. At the conference, Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, stressed that the transfer of cadres must be carried out in light of the special characteristics of the various units and in accordance with plans and leaders' guidance in a well-organized manner. The work of transferring military cadres must mainly follow planned distribution, supplemented by other modes of transfer.

To bring about a rational distribution of qualified personnel, we must encourage cadres in large and medium-sized cities to go to remote areas where conditions are hard, and encourage cadres of military organs and academies to go to grass-roots units. Middle-aged and young technical cadres must be transferred, as far as possible, to various units within the military, and not arbitrarily to civilian jobs. In transferring personnel, all cadres must give priority to the revolutionary cause and subordinate themselves to organizational distribution.

CIRCULAR URGES USE OF DEMOBILIZED VETERANS

OW101304 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0957 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the General Staff Headquarters, and the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army recently issued a joint circular calling for further utilizing dual purpose demobilized soldiers.

The circular points out: In the past year, all localities took a series of effective measures to make good use of demobilized soldiers with civilian skills in accordance with the guidelines of relevant documents of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, and achieved marked results in this connection. By the end of last year, more than 2,000 counties and cities throughout the country had set up service agencies for demobilized servicemen with civilian skills, and more than 1.2 million demobilized servicemen with civilian skills had been very active in various fronts, playing an important role in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The circular calls on all localities to further push the work forward in depth and breadth through constant innovation and intensive theoretical studies, with an eye to the development of the situation, and to strive to raise the utilization rate by consolidating the achievements attained and by improving the process of training, recommendation, and utilization.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON POLITICAL WORK IN ARMY

HK130710 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "'Lifeblood' Is Manifested in Service and Guarantee"]

[Text] We have always stated the position and role of political work in two ways: One is that "political work is the lifeblood"; and the other is that "political work plays the role of service and guarantee." Some comrades are used to thinking that only by stressing "lifeblood" can the position of political work be affirmed, and that if "service" and "guarantee" are stressed, the position of political work seems less important. "The decision of the Central Military Commission on Political Work in the Army in the New Historical Period" explicitly answers this perplexing question, pointing out: The true meaning of "lifeblood" is "service" and "guarantee." Deep understanding of the correct exposition made by the "decision" is obviously important for understanding the guiding ideology of political work and giving full play to the might of political work.

Likening political work to "lifeblood" has been and remains completely in conformity with reality. The development of our Army from being small to large and from being weak to strong irrefutably proves the truth. This is still the case in the new historical period. At present, the key task of our Army is to modernize.

This is necessary for modern war and the only way to develop our Army to a high stage. Political work must first guarantee the orientation of modernization, and then must provide a spiritual motivating force for modernization. Without powerful political work, the building of our Army will deviate from the correct path and modernization will be out of the question. It is thus seen that we say political work is the lifeblood precisely because it can provide indispensable service and guarantee for other work. Lin Biao "gave prominence to politics" and put political work "above everything else." Consequently, the practice squeezed out everything, jeopardized unity, hindered the building of the Army, weakened military training and logistics work, and led political work to a blind alley. In the past few years, many PLA units, particularly those on the frontline, have closely linked political work with reality in the new historical period by stimulating the enthusiasm of officers and men, harmonizing relations, and setting good examples in life and battle. By giving full play to the role of service and guarantee, political work in these units has united and encouraged the great majority of officers and men, greatly pushed the building of the Army forward and been warmly welcomed by most officers and men. It can be said this is a convincing explanatory note to the true meaning of political work.

Political work should not play an ordinary role in providing service and guarantee, but should serve and guarantee the elemental nature of the Army and the orientation of its development. The fundamental guiding ideology of carrying on political work in all fields and activities of our Army is to serve the socialist modernization of our country and modernization of our Army; guarantee the absolute leadership of the party over the Army politically, ideologically, and organizationally; guarantee the nature of the people's army, the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the Army, the internal unity of the Army, the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, and the fulfillment of all tasks; enhance the fighting capacity of the Army; and mobilize and unite all officers and men to build a modern and regular revolutionary Army with distinctive Chinese characteristics. In terms of the role of service and guarantee, at present political work should first and foremost guarantee that all officers and men uphold the four cardinal principles; implement the line, principles, and policies of the party; observe the state Constitution and law; safeguard the interests of the people; and fight and resist bourgeois liberalization, which negates party leadership and the socialist system and advocates the capitalist system.

Political work gives full play to its role of service and guarantee mainly by doing a good job of educating people, who are the main body of all practical work and the main target of political work. Political work displays its might by educating and enlightening people and enhancing their political consciousness and quality through all channels and arousing their enthusiasm and creativity to the full so that they can successfully build the Army with one heart and one mind. In a common expression, giving full play to the service and guarantee of political work actually means encouraging people to "work as one" and "pour out their complaints." Of course, political work should not take on other practical work such as military work, logistics work, scientific research, and production. We must make clear this point of view by assiduously studying the spirit of the "decision."

POLICE EDUCATED ON BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK041435 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Report: "Leading Cadres at Various Levels of the Armed Police Forces Seriously Study Documents in the Course of Education by Positive Examples on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization"]

[Text] In carrying out the positive education of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, leading cadres at various levels of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces set an example in taking the lead in their own study of documents and enhancing their willingness to uphold the four cardinal principles.

The Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force has recently urged leading cadres at various levels of the armed police forces throughout the country to take the lead, among other things, in studying documents well while organizing the cadres and fighters to actively participate in the positive education of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. The headquarters and leading cadres at various levels of the forces specially concentrated several days on seriously studying the related documents of the CPC Central Committee, the recent important speeches by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and the important documents of the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In particular, this included Comrade Deng Xiaoping's numerous important expositions to equip themselves with ideological and theoretical weapons. On this basis, leading cadres at various levels, using the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods, firmly, boldly, and forcefully analyzed and criticized the views spread by Wang Ruowang, Fang Lizhi, and Liu Bingyan, thus making a clear distinction between right and wrong and deepening their understanding.

Through the study and discussion of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, leading cadres of the armed police forces at various levels have gained a clearer understanding in thinking and theory about the following four points: 1) They have gained a profound understanding about the gravity of students making trouble. In the course of study, after reviewing the distressing "10 years of turmoil," everybody deeply felt that although the students who made trouble in some places were small in number, if things went wrong, there would be disorder, and if disorder spread unchecked, our country would become a chaotic society, its fine situation of stability and unity would be in jeopardy, and reform, opening up to the outside world, and the four modernizations program would hardly proceed normally. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, without stability and unity, nothing can be accomplished. 2) They have fully understood the importance of the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. When the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization began to sweep the country, leading cadres at various levels of the armed police forces were very aware and kept sober-minded, but they lacked an adequate understanding of the danger and nature of the trend and the importance and long duration of the fight against bourgeois liberalization. Through study, they have come to realize that engaging in bourgeois liberalization means negating the socialist system, advocating the capitalist system, and opposing the people's democratic dictatorship, and that the core of bourgeois liberalization is the denial of party leadership. Pan Qikui, general director of the Shanghai Armed Police Force, said: Today, when the Chinese people have scored universally acknowledged achievements in carrying out the socialist modernization program under the leadership of the CPC, a certain person has gone so far as to raise the slogan of "total Westernization." Its essence is to completely negate the socialist system and to completely pursue the capitalist system in China. [paragraph continues]

The director said: Any Chinese who respects history and facts and has national self-respect and self-confidence will under any circumstances agree to the view of "total Westernization." 3) They have acquired a clearer understanding of the necessity and urgency of strengthening ideological and political work in the new period. Through study, leading cadres at various levels have come to profoundly realize that one important reason for wild spread of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in society in the last few years is laxity in ideological and political work. Our comrades said: More often than not, those who spread the views of bourgeois liberalization acted under the pretext of "reform and opening up." Therefore their views are considerably enticing. This being the case, only when we enthusiastically implement the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, study hard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and vigorously strengthen ideological and political work in the new period can we acquire greater immunity, take a firm and clear-cut stand in the face of cardinal questions of right and wrong, and can the stability of the armed police forces be maintained. 4) They now understand the status and role of the armed police forces in preserving the political situation of stability and unity and defending and promoting the four modernizations program. After study, leading cadres of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force deeply felt they were shouldering heavy duties. They said: The Armed Police Force is a force that enforces and protects the law and safeguards public security. To perform its various security duties well and to make contributions in safeguarding the fine situation of stability and unity and defending the four modernizations program, it is necessary to maintain ideological and political unity at a high level with the party Central Committee. They expressed their determination to lead the forces well and to make sure that the building of the forces move in a correct direction and all cadres and fighters make a clear distinction between right and wrong, and perform their duties so that the party Central Committee and the people of all nationalities will feel relieved.

Currently, leading cadres at various levels of the Armed Police Forces have gone to the grass-roots units one after another to conduct well positive education there. They stated that they would study and discuss together with the cadres and fighters, deepen their understanding, and raise their willingness to uphold the four cardinal principles.

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC LIFE

HK101235 Beijing, RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 87 p 4

[Report by Qiu Xueping (0092 1331 1677): "Lanzhou Military Region Improves the Democratic Life System of Its CPC Standing Committee and Urges the Leading Cadres To Strictly Observe Party Discipline and Regulations"]

[Text] The democratic life meeting held by the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region during the middle 10 days of February mainly discussed the question of further perfecting the inner-party life system to keep the leading cadres of the party within the bounds of the system.

Holding regular meetings on the democratic life of the Standing Committee of the military region is a system formulated by the new leading body of the military region's CPC Committee. In the past, the members of the Standing Committee of the military region's CPC Committee could attend the regular meetings of the party branches or party groups of their own units. [paragraph continues]

Now they feel, through the results of this practice, that although it is necessary to attend such regular meetings of the party organizations, the restrictive role of the regular meetings of the party branches at their units on high-ranking cadres is nevertheless limited. In fact, the only people who really understand the problems and know about the situation are the members of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee. In terms of political principles and political orientation, if the Standing Committee members can remind one another on questions of common concern, the questions can be given timely attention and priority.

Because of the improved understanding on the part of the Standing Committee members, this time the democratic life meeting of the Standing Committee did not put too much stress on resolving the differences in understanding or on routine work among the Standing Committee members, but mainly studied questions such as how to adhere to the four cardinal principles, how to combat bourgeois liberalization, and how to correctly carry out the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. As far as style is concerned, the meeting was no longer limited to ordinary free talk and exchanges of opinions and attitudes, but was developed to include collective studies on selected topics, comparisons and examinations of one another's specific work, and criticisms and self-criticisms covering various fields.

The end of the democratic life meeting coincided with the publication of the speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at a meeting attended by 7,000 people in 1962. After studying Comrade Xiaoping's speech, the Standing Committee members further studied the system of holding democratic life meetings and concluded that the following four links must be well grasped:

First, the "chief" and "deputy chief" of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the military region must adopt a correct attitude. This time at the democratic life meeting, the "chief," Li Xuanhua, and "deputy chief," Zhao Xianshun, of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region were strict with themselves, good at uniting comrades, and able to listen to the opinions of other comrades. Therefore, when presiding over the democratic life meeting, they were able to grasp the major issues and take advantage of the situation so as to make the meeting a success.

Second, preparations must be made before the meeting starts, such as holding private talks to eliminate misunderstandings and differences between individuals. Only when adequate preparations have been made will the official meetings be held in a proper atmosphere and contradictions not arise or become expanded at the meeting.

Third, emphasis should be placed on the major issues, and efforts should be made to unify the understanding of the Standing Committee members on major questions. This time, the democratic life meeting mainly concentrated on several major aspects, such as the adherence to the four cardinal principles, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, and so on.

Fourth, it is necessary to raise the ideological quality of the leading cadres so as to enable the leading cadres to adapt themselves to the inner-party democratic life system. This requires strenuous study. The Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region selected some books for the Standing Committee members to read before and after the democratic life meeting, and then organized the Standing Committee members to discuss these books in order to enable the leading cadres to keep politically soberminded on some major questions, theoretically distinguish right from wrong, and update their knowledge.

LEADERS EULOGIZE MARXIST-LENINIST TRANSLATOR

OWO31949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) — A ceremony at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery today paid tribute to Zhang Zhongshi, a noted translator of Marxist-Leninist texts.

Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and other Chinese leaders sent wreaths.

Zhang, once a deputy director of the Editing and Translation Bureau for the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, died in Beijing on February 13 at the age of 84.

Born into a peasant family in Longxian County, Shaanxi Province, Zhang joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1925 and was sent to the Soviet Union to study the following year. He began translating Marxist texts in 1928, and in 1930, Zhang returned to China to do progressive cultural work in Kuomintang-ruled areas. In 1940 he went to Yan'an, then the center of the Chinese revolution.

His translations of Marxist works have played an important role in spreading Marxism-Leninism in China.

Today's ceremony was attended by 800 people, including Chinese leaders Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun and Wang Zhen.

HU QIAOMU, OTHERS AT WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

OWO61405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 6 Mar 87

[By reporter Zhang Sutang]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) — More than 3,000 women from all walks of life in the capital happily gathered in the Great Hall of the People this morning to celebrate the 77th anniversary of "8 March", International Women's Day.

Hu Qiaomu, Chen Muhua, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, and Lei Jieqiong attended the get-together to extend congratulations to the masses of women.

Hao Jianxiu, member of the CPC Central Secretariat, spoke on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, she extended festive congratulations to all sisters of various nationalities working diligently across China to build and defend the motherland. She also offered cordial greetings and good wishes to women compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and compatriot sisters residing overseas, and holiday greetings and a lofty salute to all working women and sisters throughout the world.

Hao Jianxiu said: The past year has been one in which significant progress was made by the people of all nationalities in China in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization under the leadership of the party. Chinese women of all nationalities and in all walks of life have made remarkable achievements by fighting in unity and breaking trails as we advance. A large number of model female workers, red banner path-setting individuals and collectives, and five-good families has emerged.

Currently, China is carrying out a struggle against bourgeois liberalization in the political and ideological sphere. Through their own experiences, Chinese women have come to deeply understand that without following the party's leadership and the socialist system, China will have no future, and all gains made in the women's liberation movement will be a waste or will be lost astray.

Hao Jianxiu said: The most fundamental approach to becoming conscious of the need to uphold the four cardinal principles is to continue efforts to improve the quality of women. This is called for by the four modernizations drive. It is also a vital condition for further realizing the liberation of women. It is necessary to further strengthen the concept of the socialist legal system, safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, and safeguard the legitimate rights of women and children. It is necessary to pay attention to promoting families under the civilizations and fostering a civilized, sound, and scientific lifestyle.

In conclusion, Hao Jianxiu said: We need to constantly promote the great unity of women of all nationalities and our close ties and sincere cooperation with the women of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, female compatriots overseas, and female dependents of returned Overseas Chinese to learn from each other and work together with one heart and one mind, to make fresh contributions in building a prosperous and powerful motherland, and to realizing the reunification of our country. We should constantly promote and expand friendly contacts with the women of various countries in the world, increase understanding and friendship, exchange experience in the women's movement, step up unity and cooperation with them, and strive together to defend world peace, safeguard the rights of women and children in the world, and promote the progress of mankind.

Zhao Changbai, general manager of the Capital Iron and Steel Company; Li Kunlan, a health worker of a Laoshan Front field hospital in Yunnan; Liu Yue, associate professor of the People's University of China; and Hu Naizhi, secretary of the Baolinzhuang Brigade party branch in Daxing County, Beijing Municipality; also spoke at the meeting. They all promised to forge ahead vigorously and make outstanding achievements in their respective fields.

Zhang Guoying, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation and first secretary of the Secretariat of the federation, presided at the get-together, where women representing various circles wished each other good health, a happy festival, progress in work, and family happiness.

The Song and Dance Troupe of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA presented song and dance performances at the get-together.

DENG LIQUN GIVES AWARDS TO TV PERFORMERS

OWO40843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0834 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Television Artists Association held a meeting today in the Shoudu Theater to commend the drama groups for the television plays "Triumph at the Midnight" and "The First Float in Chang Jiang."

Comrades Deng Liqun, Song Renqiong, Huang Zhen, Wang Renzhi, Ai Zhisheng, and He Jingzhi presented awards to the representatives of these drama groups. Jin Zhao, chairman of the Chinese Television Artists Association, commended the playwrights of the two drama groups on behalf of the association, praising them for what they had done in using a realistic method to portray heroic images with distinctive characters and in upholding the socialist orientation of literature and art.

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He Jingzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the meeting on behalf of Deng Liqun and Wang Renzhi. He extended warm congratulations to the comrades of the two drama groups and pointed out: In developing literature and art, we must let a hundred flowers blossom, and there must be a main theme. Our literature and art must manifest the socialist spirit of our age, praise the dynamic life of the people of all nationalities, portray the heroic images among them, advance in step with the times, and be in full agreement with the will of the people. From these two drama groups, he added, we can see that we have a good literature and art work contingent, and that our literature and art will advance along the socialist road.

Representatives of the two drama groups also spoke at the meeting, giving accounts of the hard work they had done.

NPC'S WANG RENZHONG INSPECTS GUIZHOU PROVINCE

HK080323 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong inspected work in Guizhou Province on 6 and 7 March. On the morning of 7 March, Wang Renzhong held a forum with leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate.

Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong said during the forum: the legal system and democracy are complementary. Democracy is an exercise of rights within the framework of the law. In our country, everyone enjoys democratic rights conferred by the law, and no person or organization can violate the law.

He pointed out: Socialist democracy is the socialist political system. Our country's political system is democratic centralism. Bringing democracy into full play is advantageous for the party's cause and the socialist cause.

Before the Cultural Revolution, we lacked a clear understanding of the importance of building a socialist legal system. We understood it more clearly as a result of the lesson of the 10 years of turmoil. The facts have proven that our country cannot be united without legal system.

He stressed: Election work must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We must do well at bringing into play the role of the people's deputies.

The comrades present at the meeting reported to Wang Renzhong on the work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and gave their views on how to improve it. Those present at the meeting included Zhang Yuhuan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Vice Chairmen Luo Dengyi, Bai Lin, Ran Yannong, Wang Zhenjiang, Qian Yunzhong, Liang Wanggui, and Zhou Yansong. Also present were Vice Governor Liu Yulin; Xie Dinghan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Deputy Provincial Procurator (Gao Qizhen).

In the afternoon, Wang Renzhong also met provincial party committee Secretary Hu Jintao and Advisory Commission Chairman Su Gang.

FANG YI ATTRIBUTES RURAL PROSPERITY TO SCIENCE

OW102336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 10 Mar 87

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- A hundred farmers who have prospered through applying scientific and technical expertise, and 108 collectives engaged in disseminating scientific knowledge in the rural areas, were commended at Zhongnanhai's Huaiyuan Hall today. To rhythmic applause, leading comrades Fang Yi, Yan Jici, Song Jian, and Qian Xuesen conferred medals on the prizewinners or their representatives. Inscribed on the bronze medals were these characters: "National Rural Experts Who Have Prospered by Applying Science and Technology," and "National Advanced Collectives Engaged in Disseminating Science in the Rural Areas."

Fang Yi warmly praised the science disseminators and the prosperous farmers for their enormous contributions to socialist material and spiritual development in the rural areas. He pointed out: Dissemination of science is of great strategic significance in China's modernization drive. Intensifying the momentum of agricultural growth is a major rural project this year, during which the rural economic system will continue to be restructured. Of all the measures for intensifying the momentum of agricultural growth, upgrading the rural areas' scientific and technical level through disseminating science is a very effective one. We must earnestly sum up and disseminate the new experiences we have gained in popularizing sciences in the rural areas over the past several years.

Fang Yi especially praised the prosperous farmers for playing a leading role in the economic development of China's areas, saying that they are leaders in studying science and technology and in developing commodity production. Fang Yi said that, while they themselves were prospering, they did not forget the collective and the state, and kept working enthusiastically to impart their scientific skills to the masses and lead them to work for prosperity together. Fang Yi said that they were a new breed of farmers in socialist society, and that their spirit should be further fostered.

Fang Yi pointed out: Since scientific and technological forces are still very weak in the rural areas, scientists and technicians who are working at departments with large numbers of proficient personnel and who have the desire to revitalize the rural areas should be encouraged to work in the rural areas or at rural enterprises. Leading comrades of party and government organs in all localities should provide these scientists and technicians the necessary conditions for realizing their great plans in the rural areas.

Prior to the award ceremony, Fang Yi, Yan Jici, Song Jian, and Qian Xuesen had an audience with all the representatives attending the national conference on popularizing science in the rural areas and the national meeting for farmers to exchange their experiences in becoming prosperous by applying science and technology. The conference and the meeting closed this afternoon after a 4-day session.

NANJING FORUMS CRITICIZE LIBERALISM ADVOCATES

OW121325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1015 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Recently Nanjing City's social science, educational, public health, literary and art, and journalistic circles have held one forum after another to analyze and criticize the erroneous words and deeds of Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang, and Liu Binyan in opposing the four cardinal principles and advocating bourgeois liberalization.

People from all circles attending these forums cited many facts to refute the erroneous views of negating party leadership and opposing the four cardinal principles. Yang Fengxiang, a teacher of Jinling Vocational College, said: Fang Lizhi said that 30 years of socialism had not brought much benefit, that they had brought nothing but failure. He advocated following the so-called north European model wherever he went and cited some casual phenomena to negate the socialist system. We must guard against such views.

Journalists from Nanjing City pointed out at a forum: Liu Binyan wanted to make reporting the seamy side to things the criterion for journalistic truthfulness. His objective in doing so was to instigate press units to break away from party leadership. Proletarian journalistic work is a component of the party's undertakings. Under party leadership, there are bright prospects for journalists.

People from all circles pointed out at the forums: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, reform has injected vitality in all fronts and the party's policies have been very popular. However, Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang, and Liu Binyan closed their eyes to these changes and spared no efforts to sow dissension between the party and intellectuals. We must not be fooled by them. Shang Fangchen, noted performer with the Nanjing Shaoxing Opera Troupe, said: We veteran performers of the old generation were called opera beggars before liberation. After liberation, we were thoroughly emancipated and became glorious literary and art workers under party leadership. We must present more and better theatrical programs, and provide the people with more and better nourishment for their minds.

JIANGXI OFFICIAL NOTES BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

OW130753 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] A provincial conference on educational work ended in Nanchang today. The guidelines laid down by a 1987 work meeting of the State Education Commission were relayed at the conference, which made arrangements for opposing bourgeois liberalization on the educational front and implementing the party's policy on education in the province in a comprehensive way.

At the conference, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on opposing bourgeois liberalization and strengthening ideological and political work on the educational front. (Chen Guisun), vice governor of the province and chairman of the provincial education commission, relayed the guidelines laid down by the meeting of the State Education Commission. (Huang Jingyuan), vice chairman of the provincial education commission, summarized the conference.

In his speech, Liu Fangren pointed out: We must clearly realize the great and far-reaching significance of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization.

As far as the educational front is concerned, upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization are the key to maintaining a stable and unified political situation and stabilizing the situation in the schools, especially institutions of higher learning. Whether people with higher education have a firm and correct political orientation, as well as real ability and learning, has a bearing on the quality of intellectuals, the destiny of the party and the state, and the future of the socialist cause. Carrying out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in the political and ideological spheres is a long-term task. This struggle will run through the entire process of reform and opening to the outside world. We must carry out this struggle in strict accordance with the party Central Committee's principles, policies, and plans. The struggle against bourgeois liberalization on the educational front is to be carried out mainly within the party organizations in institutions of higher learning and in the ideological and political spheres. The struggle is mainly against the erroneous ideological trends of attempting to reject Communist Party leadership and negating the socialist road.

In his speech, Liu Fangren also stressed the need to keep to the socialist orientation in running schools, to carry out reform in depth in the schools, and to strengthen their leading bodies and management.

He said: Schools are places where people are trained to cherish lofty ideals and moral integrity, to become better educated, and to observe discipline. This is the basic purpose of education. All types of schools at various levels should be run according to the principle that education is to serve socialist construction. All institutions of higher learning should free themselves from the influence of the theory of total Westernization, and overcome the tendency to fail, in varying degrees, to meet the actual needs of socialist construction in educating people. Specialities, the purposes of education, and the process of teaching should all be decided or arranged according to the actual needs of socialist construction. In middle and primary schools, the current most important task is to rectify the tendency to merely press for a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. The purpose of elementary education is to train socialist citizens who, lofty ideals and moral integrity, are well educated and observe discipline, and to improve the quality of the whole nation. Therefore, middle and primary school students must develop morally, intellectually, and physically. Middle and primary school education must not only be aimed at enabling students to enter schools of a higher grade, and middle and primary schools must not be run as a preparatory school for schools of a higher grade. Educational administrative departments at various levels and middle and primary schools must give first priority to following the correct ideological guidelines in running schools. It is necessary to do ideological and political work effectively in order to keep to the socialist orientation in running schools. In doing ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning this year and for some time to come, stress should be put on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, and on solving major questions of right and wrong concerning political orientation and principles. Education on upholding the four cardinal principles, as well as on the current situation, policy, democracy, the legal system, ideals, and the future should be conducted among middle school students; and education on five stresses, four points of beauty, and three ardent loves should be carried out among primary school pupils.

Liu Fangren said: All types of schools at various levels should further strengthen the building of their contingents of political workers. It is hoped that leading comrades in all types of schools at various levels will further step up their studies in order to raise the level of understanding of Marxist theory and of scientific management in their schools. They should keep a clear head in the face of major issues of right and wrong, strengthen their political sensitivity in discerning erroneous ideological trends, and increase their determination to resist such trends.

They should improve their work style, unclog democratic channels, and regularly have dialogues with students in order to establish a relationship of mutual understanding and trust with them. It is hoped that leading comrades in the schools will continue their studies and do their work in a down-to-earth manner. All schools should be run as powerful bases for training people to have lofty ideals and moral integrity, to be well-educated, and to observe discipline, in order to achieve the basic purpose of education serving socialist construction.

The conference decided to concentrate on two major items on the province's educational front this year: 1) It is necessary to oppose bourgeois liberalization; and 2) it is necessary to continue carrying out reforms and to improve the quality of education. Effective measures should be taken to rectify the tendency of going in for a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, and all schools should carry out their basic tasks of training qualified people who, with lofty ideals and moral integrity, are well-educated, observe discipline, and are needed in socialist construction. The conference set the goal for the development of education in the province this year in the light of actual needs, possibilities, and the principles of seeking truth from facts and acting according our capability.

SHANDONG REVOLUTIONARY KMT COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

SK110411 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang [KMT] ended in (Shenggang) Hotel in Jinan on 10 March. The meeting elected (Zhang Xitian) chairman of the Shandong Provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee through a by-election. The meeting relayed and studied the guidelines of the national congress of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, and discussed the 1987 major points of work of the Shandong Provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee.

During their discussions at a forum, the committee members expressed their determination to resolutely support the major policy decision of the central authorities on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalism, to fully display the superiority of the KMT Revolutionary Committee on the basis of genuinely strengthening self-cultivation, to focus the work on promoting the implementation of the one country, two systems policy and the peaceful reunification of the motherland, to mobilize the enthusiasm of the committee members and all persons with whom we have connections, and to strive to make greater contributions to realizing the reunification of the motherland and the building of the two civilizations.

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR VOTES IN LOCAL BALLOTING

PW101235 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Some 2,500 voters from 24 provincial-level organs gathered this morning at the great hall of the provincial government's No 1 building to cast their ballots for the election of deputies to the Eighth People's Congress of Xihu District in Hangzhou City. In order to give full expression to socialist democracy and arouse enthusiasm of the masses for being masters of their country, Xihu District had made thorough preparations for this election. As early as the end of last December, it started to organize for this election, printing a large number of documents and materials and nominating 62 candidates, among whom 2 [figures as heard] final candidates were chosen after three selection sessions with repeated discussions and consideration of voters' opinions. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, Governor Xue Ju, and other leading comrades also took part in the balloting this morning. They carefully filled out the ballots given by the staff members and cast their sacred votes.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON 4 CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

HK111511 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] This morning the provincial party committee Propaganda Department, party committees of organizations directly under the provincial party committee and people's government, and the lecturing team of the provincial party committee jointly sponsored the first report meeting on the study of the four cardinal principles. Zheng Guoxiong, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and head of the provincial party committee Organization Department, delivered a report: The core of upholding the four cardinal principles is to safeguard party leadership.

In his report, Zheng Guoxiong said: The position of the leadership of the CPC is not proclaimed by itself. It reflects a law of the development of history independent of man's will, and is the choice made by the Chinese people of all nationalities after they made explorations at great cost for a long time.

He pointed out in the report: The CPC has met with some setbacks in the 30 years and more since it came to power, but the earthshaking changes that have taken place in our country, and particularly the tremendous achievements made in construction and reform over the past 8 years, are there for all to see and are universally acknowledged, and no one can write them off.

In his report, Zheng Guoxiong stressed: We must make further efforts to carry out reform and opening up to the outside world and to unswervingly uphold party leadership. Meanwhile, we must criticize in depth the erroneous views, which vilify the party and defame party leadership, spread by representatives of bourgeois liberalization.

Zheng Guoxiong concluded: In upholding party leadership, it is important that party organizations at various levels should improve their style of work and consolidate themselves, increase the party's ability to unite the people, increase their fighting capacity in reform and improve and strengthen party leadership.

SHENZHEN PAPERS 'SHUT DOWN FOR REORGANIZATION'

HK140400 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 14 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Two more Shenzhen publication have closed down despite repeated assurances from China's top leaders to contain the crackdown on bourgeois liberalisation.

They are the newspaper, SPECIAL ZONE WORKERS and the monthly, SPECIAL ZONE LITERATURE.

The SPECIAL ZONE WORKERS was shut on Wednesday while the monthly has not [been] published since its January issue.

Mr Yang Meiqun, editor-in-chief of the SPECIAL ZONE WORKERS, told THE STANDARD yesterday that the newspaper was shut down for reorganisation.

"We've decided to stop publication, and we don't know when we'll start printing again," he said.

He declined to say how long the reorganisation would take nor would he disclose details of the reorganisation. He also refused to explain why such a decision was made.

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Like the SHENZHEN YOUTH HERALD which closed early last month, both newspapers have been denounced as havens of "bourgeois liberalism," and breaching the four cardinal principles.

The SPECIAL ZONE LITERATURE in its last issue published an article on Mr Ma Jian, author of a "problematic" novel published by the PEOPLE'S LITERATURE.

The novel is said to have distorted the image of the Tibetan people, and the editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S LITERATURE, Mr Liu Xinwu, was held responsible and suspended from duty.

GUANGZHOU PAPER PUBLICIZES ESCAPE FROM PURGE

HK140410 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 14 Mar 87 p 8

[By Chan Wai-fong of THE STANDARD's China desk]

[Text] MODERN MANKIND, one of China's popular non-official newspapers, has launched a contest along with the Guangzhou Municipal Government in an effort to prove that the newspaper has not been closed down in the current anti-bourgeois liberalism drive.

In fact, the weekly has escaped the purge.

According to sources in Guangzhou, it was a newspaper with a similar name, MODERN PICTORIAL, which was ordered closed after publishing what the authorities termed "erotic" photographs.

Since the anti-bourgeois liberalism drive went into full swing earlier this year a number of liberal newspapers have been shut down.

These include the SHENZHEN YOUTH HERALD, SPECIAL ZONE WORKER, the monthly SPECIAL ZONE LITERATURE, Shanghai's SOCIOLOGY NEWSPAPER, and Guangzhou's MODERN PICTORIAL.

MODERN MANKIND, with its liberal and outspoken editorial policy, came under criticism and the rumours were that it would be shut down.

Reporters from Hong Kong and within China visited the newspaper during the past month.

"The rumour that it would be closed down is understandable," one source said. "The newspaper has been a haven for Mr Yan Jiaqi, Mr Wang Ruowang, and Mr Wen Yuankai."

Mr Yan is the director of the political study institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His books on the Cultural Revolution and Chinese leaders have been considered controversial and were once banned.

Mr Wang has been expelled from the Communist Party for advocating bourgeois liberalism and Mr Wen, who has advocated westernisation and political reform, is a lecturer at the University of Science and Technology in Hefei.

To allay rumours that MODERN MANKIND was no longer publishing the Guangzhou Municipal Government decided to organise the contest jointly with the weekly to confirm its status.

In the latest issue of the newspaper, there is a special notice on the front page announcing the event. And a full page has been devoted for the contest outlining the details.

The importance of the event is further illustrated by an interview with a senior official from the municipal government carried on the front page.

MODERN MANKIND, first published in September 1985, has a national circulation of more than 200,000.

Its subscribers include institutes, government departments, school libraries and individuals.

Registered under the sponsorship of the Nanfeng Tushu (South Books) Publishing House, the newspaper is almost financially independent running every issue with a considerable amount of advertisements.

"The editors have adopted a more cautious attitude during the past few issues in light of the political situation. They want to stay out of trouble and continue to run the newspaper. They have spent all these months to make it successful and the people like it," the source said.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU PROMOTES ENTERPRISE REFORM

HK101412 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpts] On 7 March, Guan Guangfu, Li Haizhong, and Duan Yongkang, responsible comrades from the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and Chen Ming, adviser to the provincial government, invited 32 directors, managers, and party committee secretaries from this province's enterprises and from central enterprises in Hubei to hold a forum at the Hubei Construction Machinery Plant. During the forum, they discussed the work of deepening the reform of enterprises and of launching the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure. [passage omitted]

The participating entrepreneurs said: There are some problems in further deepening the reform of enterprises. First, it is imperative to continue making great efforts to truly enable the grass-roots to implement the policies and measures for deepening the reform of enterprises as adopted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and provincial party committee, and the provincial government. There are still cases of certain powers enjoyed by enterprises being cut off or cancelled. Second, it is still imperative to do a lot of work to implement the three regulations. Third, the problem of enterprises being overburdened with all kinds of arbitrary levies has not yet been solved. Fourth, it is very difficult for enterprises to digest big increases in the prices of raw and processed materials.

After attentively listening to the views expressed by over 10 entrepreneurs, Comrade Guan Guangfu delivered a speech, saying: Upholding the four cardinal principles and the policy on reform, opening up, and reinvigoration has poured great vitality into our enterprises. On the other hand, our enterprises are facing severe tests during the process of reform, opening up, and reinvigoration. Party and government leaders at all levels and all relevant departments must assist enterprises in surmounting difficulties and eliminating anxieties during the deepening of the reform of enterprises and during the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure. [passage omitted]

He said: We must persist in deepening the reform of enterprises. The state has already adopted quite a few policies on reinvigorating enterprises. The key lies in reaching a common understanding among all quarters and in implementing the policies. Through the deepening of the reform, enterprises must exert great efforts to promote the work of tapping internal potentials, making innovations, and perfecting their complete production networks. [passage omitted]

He said: All party and government departments and all walks of life must create conditions for deepening the reform of enterprises. In particular, we must solve the problem of imposing all kinds of arbitrary levies on enterprises. We must rectify the practice of imposing levies on enterprises. Legal and rational levies can be retained. However, we must abolish those indigenous policies on levies to conscientiously protect the enthusiasm of enterprises for promoting reform.

HUNAN MEETING SETS FINANCIAL TASKS FOR 1987

HK101144 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on financial work, which concluded on 9 Mar, decided on the following focal point of the financial work of our province for this year: To extensively and deeply launch in a down-to-earth manner the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure to ensure an excellent financial situation of balanced surplus in our province. [passage omitted]

The conference adopted the following concrete measures for launching the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure among financial and tax departments in our province: It is imperative to vigorously promote the work of readjusting the structures of products in industrial enterprises and of turning from deficits to profits. Industrial enterprises must reduce their deficits by 30 percent, reduce their production costs by 2 percent, and make a 10 percent reduction in expenses in both enterprise management and workshop management. Financial and tax departments at all levels must actively support the output of products that are characterized by good quality, low consumption, and marketability; energetically offer financial, policy, and management support to the output of products that are much in demand on the market; and use financial and tax measures as a level to restrict the output of unmarketable products so as to impel relevant enterprises to (?reduce) output, to change the line of production, or to stop production.

It is imperative to promote the management of circulation channels. Commercial departments must reduce circulation costs by 2 percent, reduce their deficits by 20 percent, and prepare to adopt the method of contracting out financial tasks so as to reduce losses in grain and edible oil. [passage omitted]

It is imperative to resolutely reduce administrative expenses in capital construction. Financial expenses in the administration of capital construction must be reduced by 50 percent on the basis of last year's level. [passage omitted]

General administrative expenses must be reduced by 10 percent on the basis of last year's level, institutional purchases must be reduced by 20 percent, and expenses of holding meetings must be reduced by 20 percent. This year, no administrative institution will be allowed to purchase limousines nor will they be allowed to purchase large equipment or installations.

During the conference, Chen Bangzhu, vice governor of the provincial government, delivered a speech.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHANG SHUGUANG ATTENDS MEETING

SK100147 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] On 5 and 6 March, the principle leading comrades of the regional party and government organs held an on-the-spot office meeting in Baotou City to solve the practical problems concerning Baotou City's economic construction. They called on Baotou City and all enterprises and establishments in Baotou City to tap internal potentials and to help the lower levels, particularly township and neighborhood enterprises, in the course of compressing the atmosphere and conducting the campaign on increasing production and practicing economy. They also called on enterprises to rationally distribute trained personnel and technology and to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the region by performing all work well.

During their stopover in Baotou, regional party and government leaders, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, Liu Yunshan, and Liu Zuohui, and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned heard work reports given by the Baotou City party committee, the city government, and the No 1 and No 2 machinery plants of the Baotou Iron and Steel Company, and gave speeches respectively.

Chairman Bu He said: Last year, the total industrial output value of Baotou City reached 3.1 billion yuan. It has done a remarkable job, scored great achievements, and has contributed to the region. At present, in the ideological sphere, we should uphold the four cardinal principles and resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalism. In the economic sphere, we should compress the inflated atmosphere in the course of economic construction, conduct a campaign on increasing production and revenue and on practicing economy and reducing expenditures, and ensure a stable rate of development in economic construction in the spirit of managing things according to our financial capacity. We should conduct education on plain living and arduous struggle among the masses, properly handle the relationship between construction and consumption, place the development of the tertiary industry on our agenda, foster a new employment concept, and run more vocational middle schools.

Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the regional party committee, gave a speech on the issues of Baotou City's strategy for economic and social development at the on-the-spot office meeting. He pointed out: Baotou City lacks township and neighborhood enterprises and the tertiary industry. Its competent personnel, technology, and equipment have not been fully displayed.

At the meeting, Comrade Zhang Shuguang touched on three issues:

1. Summing up the experiences in the past 40 years of construction. This year is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the region. Summing up experiences is one of the important tasks in the celebration activities. The autonomous region has traversed a tortuous and long path. During this period, we have scored achievements, made mistakes, and accumulated experiences and lessons, and paid a great price and a high tuition. We have become more clever and mature. If we can improve ourselves in the course of summing up experiences, and are unified in understanding, we can achieve the greatest results. In summing up the experiences in the past 40 years, we should analyze our strong points and weak points with the historical materialist and dialectical materialist viewpoints, and define our strategy for promoting strong points and avoiding shortcomings. Baotou City has the favorable conditions of competent personnel, technology, and equipment. As to how to display our favorable conditions, we should tap internal potential, increase production, practice economy, and raise economic results. This is Baotou City's main way out.

Meanwhile, we should also help the lower levels actively support the development of township and neighborhood enterprises and the tertiary industry, and raise social benefits so as to make up for the weak points and deficiencies in Baotou City.

2. Implementing democratic centralism and strengthening collective leadership. The key to achieving this is to raise the political and ideological awareness of leading cadres. Comrades are encouraged to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the 7,000-people conference in 1962. Leading comrades should learn how to offer advice and methods, and be good at uniting with, realizing, and utilizing cadres. Newly elected young cadres lack experience, particularly the experience in exercising collective leadership. They must go to the grass-roots units to obtain leadership experience.

3. The issue of separating the work of the party from that of the government. Strengthening the party's leadership over the government work does not mean taking on all routine work of the government. Party committees should realize the party's leadership through the government's party organizations. Economic work should be directed by the government leading party groups and the party committees should take charge of policies and principles. As far as a locality is concerned, its party committee should take charge of the economic and social development strategy and the party building, including the building of ideology, organization, and work style.

At the on-the-spot office meeting, Comrade Qian Fenyong and Tian Congming also gave speeches respectively on the development of township and neighborhood enterprises in Baotou City and on the distribution of competent personnel and technical forces.

SHANXI GOVERNOR DISCUSSES WORK TASKS FOR 1987

HK110206 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Excerpts] In his work report to the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Governor Wang Senhao spoke on the tasks for 1987. He said: This year the CPC Central Committee and State Council have demanded that we concentrate forces for two main tasks. One is, in the economy, to compress the atmosphere, launch the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure, deepen the reforms, and ensure stable long-term development of the national economy. The other is, in the political and ideological field, to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

In accordance with this guiding principle, we must focus on four main tasks in 1987: 1) Launch in depth the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure, and stimulate the steady development of the national economy and all social undertakings; 2) strengthen the position of agriculture as the foundation, get a good grasp of grain production, and promote all-round development of rural commodity economy; 3) continue to deepen the reforms, invigorate the enterprises, and further mobilize the positive factors in all sectors; 4) uphold the four cardinal principles, and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

Wang Senhao said: Waging arduous struggle and building the country and hard work and thrift represents a major principle in carrying out economic construction. It is also our fine tradition. In recent years this concept has weakened in many areas, departments, and grass-roots units, while serious phenomena of extravagance and waste have emerged. The central call for launching the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure is extremely timely and necessary. It is certainly not just an expedient, but a long-term principle to be observed in carrying out economic construction.

Wang Senhao said: This year's reforms must take a big stride forward in invigorating the enterprises, especially the large and medium-sized enterprises. In the future, we must shift our main efforts to reforms and to improving the enterprises' internal operating mechanism. All departments in charge of the economy, especially the enterprises, must pay special attention to this point. A very important aspect of improving the enterprises' internal operating mechanism is to unify powers, responsibilities, and interests in accordance with the principle of separating ownership from operating powers, and truly implementing this in enterprise operations.

Governor Wang Senhao said in his report: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Naturally, it is also the foundation of war energy, heavy industry, and chemical industry bases. This year we must continue to implement the principle of actively developing diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production and do a good job in augmenting, consolidating, coordinating, and improving our measures in conducting reforms in depth. [passage omitted]

1. We must fully mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm for growing grain and strive for a relatively big increase in grain production. We must further perfect the grain contract purchase system. This is both an economic contract and a state task, and is also an obligation for the peasants, which they must guarantee to fulfill.

2. Strive to improve the agricultural production conditions and boost the reserve strength of agriculture. We must strictly implement the state land management law and the province's measures for implementing it, strengthen land management, and strictly control the user of land for non-agricultural purposes. [passage omitted]

3. We must persevere in all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries, and in comprehensive agricultural-industrial-commercial operations. [passage omitted] We must appropriately increase the sown area of industrial crops such as cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugarbeet and strive to increase their output, to meet the requirements of the light and textile industries and the people's daily life.

4. We must further promote the work of supporting poor areas, and help them to develop production and diversification in light of local conditions. [passage omitted] This year we must concentrate efforts on solving the food and clothing problem for peasants whose average per-capita annual income is below 150 yuan, and strive to extricate the thousands of peasant households from poverty.

Governor Wang Senhao pointed out in his report: In accordance with the framework and focal points set by the central authorities, we must conduct positive education for the cadres, workers, and students in upholding the four cardinal principles. The decision passed by the NPC Standing Committee on stepping up legal education and preserving stability and unity is important material for conducting legal education, centered on the Constitution, for the whole people. It is a powerful legal and ideological weapon for the current effort to uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and preserve stability and unity. The government at all levels must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study this decision, to strengthen their concept of law and their consciousness as citizens. [passage omitted]

We must guide the cadres and masses to exercise the democratic rights stipulated by the Constitution and the law, and also to observe discipline, uphold the law, and eliminate erroneous trends such as stressing freedom in isolation from discipline and stressing democracy in isolation from the legal system.

Wang Sengao said: We must uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and continue to crack down hard on serious economic and other crimes, and deal blows at the sabotage activities of hostile elements, so as to protect state property and people's lives and property, and consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity, thereby creating an excellent social environment for economic construction and reforms.

We must strengthen the building of grass-roots political power and the building of mass organizations created by the masses themselves, such as the residents committees, village committees, and the security and mediation organizations. We must continue to solve social order problems in a comprehensive manner.

Governor Wang Senhao stressed that political stability and unity is the fundamental guarantee for the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. It is also the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of reform. The current fine political and economic situation in Shanxi was not easily gained. We must greatly cherish it. We must unite the people and cadres throughout the province to work in concert. To consolidate and develop the fine situation of stability and unity is an important task of the government at all levels.

Comrade Wang Senhao said: The education being currently conducted in various aspects during the building of spiritual civilization must be centered on positive education in upholding the four cardinal principles, and be closely integrated with it. [passage omitted]

In the urban and rural areas, we must continue to carry out activities to change habits and customs, and advocate civilized, healthy, and scientific ways of life. We must get rid of feudal superstitions, mercenary marriages, lavish weddings and funerals, the practice of exceeding the family planning limits, gambling, and similar decadent habits and unhealthy trends. We must establish new socialist concepts, morals, and customs.

SHANXI LEADERS ATTEND CLOSE OF CPPCC SESSION

HK140133 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The 7-day fifth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC concluded in Taiyuan on 13 March. [passage omitted] Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and Military District including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Zhang Changzhen, Wu Xiaoqin, and Huo Fan, and provincial party committee United Front Work Director Wang Xiujin were present to extend congratulations.

The session adopted a political resolution focusing on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and launching the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure. [passage omitted]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SK110145 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened in the theater of the provincial exhibition hall on the morning of 10 March. [passage omitted]

A total of 896 deputies of various nationalities from various localities throughout the province happily got together to jointly discuss provincial affairs. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were the session's executive chairmen, including Li Jianbain, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, Zhang Ruoxian, He Daoquan, Gong Benyan, Wei Yuling, Li Boxin, and Li Ying.

Seated on the rostrum were Sun Weiben, Chen Lei, Hou Jie, Wang Zhao, Chen Yunlin, Wang Lizhong, Wang Fei, Wang Luming, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Lianzheng, An Zhendong, He Shoulun, Liu Zhongli, Zhang Lin, Jia Chengwen, Wang Lijiang, (Gu Shouchang), and Tang Liandi.

Also seated on the rostrum were veteran comrades, including Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Chen Jianfei, (Li Wei), Zhang Yulin, and Wang Minggui.

Comrade Li Jianbai presided over today's opening ceremony for the plenary session. [passage omitted]

During the session, Governor Hou Jie first delivered a work report entitled "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Carry Forward the Spirit of Waging Arduous Struggle To Totally Fulfill Various Tasks in 1987" and presented his work report to the session for examination and approval. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Jie's report consists of the following two parts: The first is related to the 1986 situation in the national economy; and the second to major tasks in 1987. [passage omitted]

During today's session, Vice Governor Liu Zhongli also delivered a report on the implementation of the province's 1986 budget and on the 1987 draft budget, and also presented his report to the session for examination and approval.

Attending today's session as observers were all the participants of the fifth plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial people's government, the provincial Higher People's Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible persons from various democratic parties; nonparty personages; responsible persons from provincial-level commissions, offices, departments, bureaus, and companies; and responsible comrades from the military subdistricts at the prefecture and county level.

On the afternoon of 10 March, the session held group discussions.

Governor Addresses Session

OW111828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Harbin, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The door of northeast China's Heilongjiang Province remains "wide open to the rest of the world," according to Governor Hou Jie.

Addressing the annual session of the provincial People's Congress that opened here Tuesday, the governor said, "The open policy is a long-term task, so we must never waver in carrying it through."

The province's open policy will focus on attracting foreign funds, importing technology and developing new products, he said, pledging still greater efforts by the provincial authorities this year to improve the investment environment, and encourage Sino-foreign joint ventures and co-management businesses.

He promised to improve Heilongjiang's regulations for the encouragement of foreign investment in line with state policies and foreign business people's suggestions.

"Foreign firms are becoming increasingly active in investing in our province, and they are now building productive and export-oriented joint ventures with us in a change from service businesses," he told the session.

Statistics show that Heilongjiang used 200 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds last year, up 50 percent from the year before. The province's exports soared 46.5 percent to reach 605 million U.S. dollars in 1986.

Heilongjiang has now forged trade and economic cooperation ties with more than 100 countries and regions. Last year, border trade between the province and the Soviet Union amounted to 25.77 million Swiss francs, and barter trade between it and Poland, 17.61 million Swiss francs.

Meeting Concludes

SK160349 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] After an 8-day meeting, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded at the Harbin Friendship Palace on the morning of 15 March.

During the session the participating members heard and discussed the Standing Committee work report given by Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the provincial work report given by Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and discussed the written report submitted by Li He, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, with regard to the motion disposal work. They were pleased with the work done by the provincial CPPCC Committee during the period since the fourth plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee. They also attended as observers the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress and heard the government work report given by Governor Hou Jie and other reports. By displaying their immense political zeal and their high sense of responsibility, they held earnest discussions on various reports and unanimously expressed their agreement and support to these reports.

At 1000 this morning a closing ceremony of the session was held. Bao Zong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the ceremony. Attending the closing ceremony were Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Li He, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Min, Fu Shiyong, and Hong Jing, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Seated on the rostrum were leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Military District, and from the PLA units stationed in the province, including Sun Weiben, Chen Lei, Hou Jie, Zhou Wenhua, Chen Yuanzhi, Huang Feng, Xie Yong, (Leng Yufei), (Qiu Jie), and Chen Derun. Also attending the ceremony were retired veteran cadres, including Wang Yilun, Wang Minggui, and Jin Langbai.

At the ceremony the participating members approved by applause the political resolution adopted at the fifth plenary session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, the resolution on the work report of the fifth provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, the report given by the Motion Work Committee with regard to the motion examination at the fifth plenary session, and the qualification of (Sun Kewen) for a Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the closing ceremony Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech in which he referred to the work of the CPPCC affairs and stated: The CPPCC Committee is an organization under the patriotic united front and an important assembly in which our country is developing socialist democracy. He urged all CPPCC members to boldly speak without reservation thereby upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts to present the problems generally concerned and strongly complained about by the masses; to continuously carry forward the spirit of dealing with concrete matters related to work; to do practical deeds in a down-to-earth manner; and to adopt various ways and means to make suggestions for deepening the drive to conduct reforms and to enliven the economy.

The plenary session concluded amid the solemn music of the national anthem.

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 11 MAR

SK120347 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] After satisfactorily completing all items on the agenda, the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress successfully concluded this afternoon at the assembly hall of the provincial guest house.

The session called on workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, the PLA commanders and fighters, and public security cadres and policemen of all nationalities, as well as all democratic parties, people's groups, and nonparty democratic figures throughout the province to make concerted efforts to uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating domestic economy; and immerse themselves in fulfilling all tasks for this year and the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development.

Since the opening of this congress session on 5 March, the deputies have seriously performed the sacred duties bestowed on them by the Constitution with a high degree of the sense of responsibility; have spoken their mind freely; have conscientiously examined and discussed various reports and motions submitted to the congress; have raised many ideas, criticisms, and suggestions; and have concentratively reflected the wishes and demands of the people of all nationalities in the province.

During the session, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the people's government have respectively visited various discussion groups to have heart-to-heart talks with deputies and to heed their ideas and particularly their dissent, in a face-to-face manner, thus respecting their democratic rights. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all deputies, this congress has been held in a democratic, united, and successful manner, with its tasks being fulfilled satisfactorily.

Executive chairmen of this congress were listed as follows in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Wang Jiren, Wang Zhongyu, Renqinzhamsu, Cheng Shengsan, Liu Cikai, Zhu Jinghang, Wu Duo, Yu Ruihuang, Zhao Xiu, Gao Di, Xu Yuancun, Cui Lin, Dong Su and Huo Ningguang.

Members of the congress presidium were seated on the rostrum. Among the leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee seated on the rostrum were Gao Dezhan, Liu Jingzhi, Xiao Chun, Du Qipglin, Chen Hong, Gao Wen, Liu Shulin, Wang Jinshan, Zhang Fengqi, Guan Mengjue, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, and Lu Shiqian. Also seated on the rostrum were Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; as well as former leading cadres of the province, including Hu Ke, Zhang Kaijing, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Yang Zhantao, and Yue Lin. A total of 94 deputies attended the closing ceremony.

In the method of voting by a show of hands, the deputies unanimously approved the resolution of the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress with regard to the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan and the report on this plan; the resolution on the province's plan for economic and social development in 1987; the resolution on the province's 1986 final accounts and the 1987 budget; the resolution on the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; the resolution on the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court; and the resolution on the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

The deputies also listened to and adopted the report on motions examination delivered by Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Motions Examination Committee of the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. According to this report, the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress received a total of 15 motions, involving the fields of industry, communication, agriculture, forestry, science, technology, culture, education, and urban construction. Through examination and discussion, the Motions Examination Committee has decided to put two motions on record and instruct the provincial people's government to handle these two motions. The rest will be regarded as suggestions, criticisms, and opinions, and will be transferred to pertinent departments for handling.

Zhao Xiu, executive member of the congress presidium, presided over the closing ceremony and delivered a speech. He called on the people of all nationalities in the province to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of this congress session, firmly implement the resolutions of this session, vigorously grasp the two major events raised by the party's Central Committee, and work hard to fulfill the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Attending the closing ceremony as observers were responsible comrades of the commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus under the provincial people's government; of various mass organizations; of various city, autonomous prefectural, county, district people's congress standing committees; and of the Baicheng office.

GANSU PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEETS ON ELECTORAL LAW

HK140710 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The 23d meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee this afternoon held a plenary session to listen to a report delivered by Li Wenhui, secretary general of the Standing Committee and director of the Legislative Affairs Office under the Standing Committee, explaining the revision of the draft detailed rules and regulations for implementing the electoral law in Gansu Province. [passage omitted]

Li Wenhui said that all areas and departments have noted: The draft of detailed rules and regulations for implementing the electoral law in Gansu Province have set clear and specific stipulations in the light of real problems in our province's electoral work. They accord with the spirit of the stipulations set by the Constitution and the electoral law. Their contents are relatively all-round and practical. On the whole, they conform to the real conditions in our province. They are feasible and will play a positive role in promoting the implementation of the electoral law in our province.

After the plenary session, Standing Committee members held group discussions on the draft of detailed rules and regulations for implementing the electoral law in Gansu Province.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI PROMOTES ENTERPRISE WORK

HK131058 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Provincial leader Li Ziqi, Jia Zhijie, Wang Bingxiang, Hou Zongbin, and Lu Kejian this afternoon met with representatives of the units which have been awarded the honorable title of "national exemplary society for the study of ideological and political work in enterprises" and have been commended for writing outstanding papers on the ideological and political work in enterprises. [passage omitted]

Li Ziqi congratulated these units on their achievements. He said: Party committees at all levels must attach importance to ideological and political work, foster contingents of political workers, and improve the quality of political workers. In carrying out ideological and political work, we must act in close connection with reality, hold high the banner of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, raise the level of our ideological and political work, and promote the development of all types of work.

The provincial leaders also awarded prizes to the representatives of these units.

XIAN STUDENTS ATTEND POLITICAL STUDIES CLASSES

HK120551 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 12 Mar 87 p 8

[By staff reporter Seth Faison]

[Text] University students in Xian are attending political study classes in larger numbers in an effort to protect themselves against possible effects of the current campaign against bourgeois liberalism.

I. 16 Mar 87

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

With the continuing of the campaign, launched in the wake of widespread demonstrations last winter, university students are taking a more cautious approach toward change.

At Northwest University, a leading institute in Xian, students now seem to be following the official line more closely.

"More people are going to political study classes," said Lai Shi Hong, a second-year economics student. "Not because they want to, but just to be safe."

Political study classes, which consist principally of newspaper reading aimed at teaching Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong thought, have always been compulsory, he said.

In recent years, however, attendance had dropped to a minimal level.

But no student wants to be open to criticism by their unit leaders, who still have key power over students' job assignments when they graduate.

Attending the classes can earn students political points to be used as a buffer against future criticism if the current campaign continues to develop.

However, most students said they thought the campaign would have a relatively small effect on their lives at university. "Nobody really cares about these political [preceding word in italics] movements any more. We've seen too many of them," said Wang Li, a foreign language student.

"It's nothing like the spiritual pollution [preceding two words in italics] campaign of 1983-84 when party people took the opportunity to speak out against anyone they didn't like. People won't fall for that any more," she said.

Northwest did not see any large demonstrations or wall posters earlier this year when students in Shanghai, Beijing, and other cities agitated for increased democracy and educational reforms.

Students were not sure why the democracy movement didn't catch hold in Xian as it did elsewhere, but several said it was because nobody thought it would achieve very much.

"What did they think? The leaders would quietly accept their demands and start holding open elections?" asked Ms Wang. "China will never change that fast."

Students said the demonstrations had not made much of an impression in Xian, and that they had heard of them largely through Voice of America radio broadcasts.

"Nobody here was talking about it," said one student. "They were concentrating on getting on with their work."

Some students still did not believe that their counterparts in Beijing and Shanghai had actually demanded increased rights and democracy.

"That's not possible. They must have meant they wanted better food and living conditions," said Li Hong, another second-year student.

Students all across China returned from their annual Lunar New Year break a few weeks ago. Reports that students in Beijing and Shanghai planned further demonstrations have so far gone unrealised.

But rumours that more demonstrations will erupt on the April 4 anniversary of the 1976 Tiananmen incident, when thousands took to Beijing's main square to mourn the death of Premier Zhou Enlai, continue to circulate.

Northwest students seemed fairly sure there wouldn't be any demonstrations there in the near future.

"No way. Look what happened after the last demonstrations. Nobody here is thinking of starting up again," said student Huang Mei Ling.

XINJIANG LEADER ATTENDS ECONOMIC WORK MEETING

HK111243 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Excerpts] This morning the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government convened at the Hall of the People a mobilization meeting on a mass drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure and to call on the vast numbers of cadres, staff, and workers to actively take action for plunging into the mass drive and to work hard for winning still greater victories in the building of the two civilizations in our autonomous region. Attending the meeting were Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Zhang Sixue, Mayinu'er, Tuohuti Shabier, Hederbai, Jin Yunhui, Yusufu Muhanmode, Fu Wen, (Li Zhenzhong), and (Mao Naishun), leading comrades from the autonomous regional party and government organizations and the Xinjiang Military District's production and construction corps.

Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government, presided over the meeting. Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, read out a circular issued by the regional party committee and the regional government on launching the drive to increase production and practice economy. Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional government, delivered a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Tomur Dawamat said: All areas and departments must act in accordance with the unified plans mapped out by the central authorities and our autonomous region, implement the plans in the light of their own specific conditions, truly strengthen leadership over the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and reduce expenditure, adopt feasible measures and set practical targets, promote the drive in a down-to-earth manner, strive to fulfill all our autonomous region's tasks for increasing production and revenue and for making up deficits and increasing surpluses, and bring about a long-term steady and healthy development of our autonomous region's economic work. [passage omitted]

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MARCH 17, 1987